

BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH.

VOLUME 1, NO. 155.

BRAINERD, MINN., TUESDAY DECEMBER 3, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Best Goods In the World Are

S Premium Hams. **R** Home Made Bread.
W Premium Bacon. **E** Whole Wheat Bread.
I Silver Leaf Lard. **C** Vienne Bread.
F Premium Sausage. **A** Rye Bread.
T Cooked Ham. **N** Graham Bread.
S Dried Beef. **S** Cakes.

We not only carry all of the above but also

Swift's Choice Beef,

Pork, Veal, Mutton and Lamb.

We handle nothing but the very best of everything.

Limberger and Brick Cheese.
PAINE & MCGINN,
Blue Front Market, Sixth Street.

LAWMAKERS ASSEMBLE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS BEGINS WORK.

HENDERSON IS RE ELECTED

Programme of the Republican Caucus
Carried Out in the House—After the
Usual Committees Are Appointed the
Upper Body Adjourns in Memory of
the Late Senator Kyle of South
Dakota.

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tered to them the oath of office. Formal resolutions were offered by Mr. Cullom (Ills.) that the house be notified that the senate was ready to proceed to business; by Mr. Allison, that the hour of meeting of the senate be 12 o'clock noon, and by Mr. Hale (Me.) that a committee of two senators be named to join a similar committee of the house to inform the president that congress was in session and prepared to receive any message he might desire to submit. Mr. Hale and Mr. Morgan were named. The senate then adjourned as a mark of respect for the late Senator Kyle of South Dakota.

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The decisions were rendered in the room of the senate committee on judiciary, where the court is sitting temporarily, and, owing to the limited space, there were comparatively few persons, and those lawyers, present. The delivery of the opinions in chief, with the reading of the dissenting opinions, consumed a little more than an hour of time and were listened to with the closest attention.

REFUND WILL BE SMALL.

Commerce With the Philippines Subject to Duty Less Than \$4,000,000.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Secretary Root declined to express an opinion as to the effect of the insular decisions in the supreme court until he has had an opportunity to read them in full.

Figures obtained at the war department and treasury bureau of statistics relative to the trade affected show that from the beginning of United States occupancy of the Philippines, Aug. 22, 1898, up to June 30 last, the total imports from Spain were valued at \$1,994,990. On the other hand the imports into the United States from the Philippines from Sept. 1, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1901, aggregated \$15,448,600. But of this large total only \$1,894,523 consisted of dutiable goods, so that the refund on these would not be large.

REYES STILL UNDECIDED.

Waiting to Hear Definitely From the Colombian Liberals.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Dr. Martinez Silva, the Colombian minister to the United States, who, with General Rafael Reyes, has been representing his country at the Pan-American conference at Mexico City, returned to Washington during the day. He says that General Reyes has not yet determined whether he will return to Colombia for the purpose of assuming the presidency of that country in place of Mr. Marroquin, the vice president, who is now acting as the chief executive. General Reyes has been given assurance of support if he will take the office by both wings of the Conservative party, but he is awaiting some definite and reliable advice of the same character from the Liberal leaders before determining just what to do.

DESERTERS RESPONSIBLE.

Causing Most of the Trouble Americans Have in the Philippines.

Washington, Dec. 3.—According to Manila newspapers, copies of which have been received at the war department, the massacre of Company C, Ninth infantry, at Balangiga, Samar, was planned by deserters from the American army. The newspapers state that two such deserters are known to have acted as spies two days before the massacre. It is said that when the Ninth on the island of Samar these deserters obtained some uniforms which had got adrift during the transfer, and thus equipped passed as American regulars.

Deserters in Samar are becoming very bold, it is stated, and it is not an infrequent sight to find notices, written in English, posted on trees and shrubbery, inviting Americans to join the insurgents and instructing them how to enlist. It is also said to be a generally understood fact that deserters from the Ninth cavalry (colored) are responsible for all the trouble the American troops have been having in Batangas province. It is said that deserters from this regiment led the fight near Lipa in July in which Captain Wilhelm and Lieutenant Ramsey, Twenty-first infantry, and Lieutenant Lee of the engineers were killed. General Smith in Samar and the Twentieth infantry in Batangas are said to be hot on the trail of the deserters.

Mail advices from the Philippines are to the effect that the military authorities have been obliged to expel all the agents of the English houses at Manila from the islands of Samar and Leyte, as they have been engaged in traffic with rebellious natives. It is expected that the British consul will refer this matter to London for instructions, but no serious trouble is apprehended.

AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

Drastic Measures to Be Introduced by Senator Burrows.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Senator Burrows of Michigan will introduce a bill providing for the exclusion and expulsion of alien anarchists. By its provisions the board of inquiry is authorized to diligently search for anarchists among the foreigners coming to this country and ascertain by pertinent questions as to his antecedents, his opinions as to governments, or whether he belongs to any society or association with anarchistic tendencies, and it may examine the person of such alien for marks indicating such membership. The board may accept evidence of the immigrant's common reputation as an anarchist, and orders, decrees and judgments of foreign governments and police notifications as prima facie evidences which may be deemed sufficient to prevent admission of such alien.

When an anarchist escapes this inquiry he may be seized by the commissioner general of inquiry, and, if after a thorough and satisfactory inquiry, is found to be a menace to this government as an anarchist, may be deported to the country from which he came.

FAVORS CONSOLIDATION.

Annual Report of the Iowa Railroad Commissioners.

Des Moines, Dec. 3.—The annual report of the Iowa railroad commissioners, which was made public during the day, after referring to the progress of consolidation in the state, comments as follows:

"The absorption of the smaller lines by the larger lines will be, on account of the safeguards provided by the railway laws of this state, beneficial rather than otherwise to the people of the state. It has had the effect not only of placing the weaker lines in a higher class, thereby reducing the maximum freight rates proposed by the board, but also of making a continuous mileage rate in case of shipments that previous to this absorption had to bear the burden of 10 or more short distance or local rates."

Was Imprisoned for Debt.

Boston, Dec. 3.—Thomas A. Scott, the former Western millionaire who has been confined in the Charles street jail since last February for debt, has been released on the ground that his board bill, 25 cents a day, had not been paid by his prosecutors. Mr. Scott was arrested in this city last February on a mesne process. Some time afterward he made application to take the poor debtor's oath, but his prosecutors prevented him and he then went into bankruptcy. From that time his board bill has not been paid.

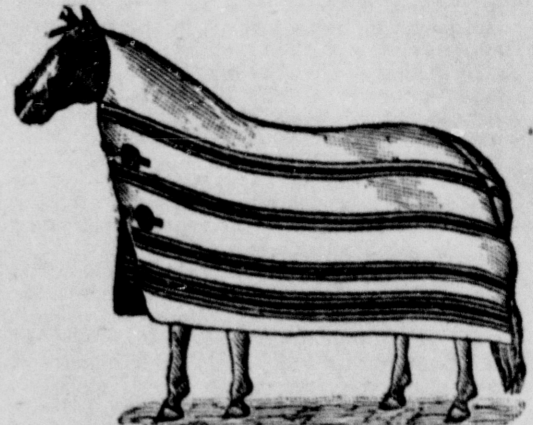
Overlooked Many Valuables.

New York, Dec. 3.—Burglars entered the residence of Heinrich Conrad, manager of the Irving Place theater, while the family was at dinner and secured nearly \$6,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. They overlooked \$10,000 worth more of valuables and left behind a large quantity of silverware. Included in the stuff taken were five medals presented in Europe to Mr. Conrad in recognition of his services in promoting art.

Arrested for Murder.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 3.—Justice Black at Ireton has held W. F. Reynolds, a piano and organ salesman of Sioux Falls, S. D., to the district court without bonds for the murder of Samuel Crafton on Aug. 2 last. Crafton was a negro preacher and blind. When last seen alive he was riding with Reynolds. Governor Shaw has offered a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of the murderer.

These are not considered special bargains at our store it is only a sample of the way we sell goods.



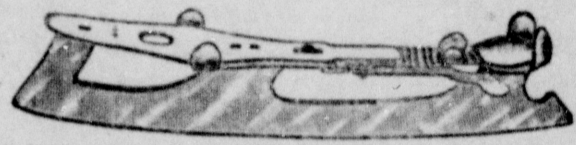
75 cents. Don't let your horse freeze when you can buy a blanket for 75 cents worth one dollar and a quarter.



65 cents. That we sold last year at one dollar and a quarter, and some others are charging that for it now.

\$2.50. An Air Tight, considered well worth and sold at ways at three dollars and fifty cents

75 cents. FIRST QUALITY. Speeders at \$2.00



We Sharpen Skates.



NORTHERN PACIFIC		Vestibuled Trains—Dining Cars.	
ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH AND POINTS EAST & SOUTH		TIME CARD—BRAINERD.	
To BUTTE		EAST BOUND:	
HELENA		No. 6, St. Paul Express	12:45 p. m. 1:05 p. m.
SPOKANE		No. 14, Duluth Express	3:05 a. m. 4:05 a. m.
SEATTLE		No. 10, Duluth Express	1:00 p. m. 1:10 p. m.
TACOMA		No. 54, Duluth Freight	9:10 a. m. 9:50 a. m.
PORTLAND		No. 58, Astoria Freight	8:55 p. m. 9:35 p. m.
CALIFORNIA		WEST BOUND:	
JAPAN		No. 5, Fargo Express	1:05 p. m. 1:25 p. m.
CHINA		No. 13, Pacific Express	11:35 p. m. 12:05 a. m.
ALASKA		No. 11, Pacific Express	12:35 p. m. 12:45 p. m.
KLODIKE		No. 57, Staples Freight	4:20 p. m. 5:10 p. m.
W. D. McKAY, Agt., Brainerd, Minn.		L. F. & D. BRANCH	
Chas. S. Fee, G. P. A. ST. PAUL, MINN.		No. 12, Little Falls, East Center & Morris	7:20 a. m.
		No. 11, Morris, Sauk Center & Brainerd	8:00 p. m.
		Daily except Sunday.	

Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars.

STARTED BY ROOSEVELT.

The Charleston Exposition is Officially Opened.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 3.—With imposing ceremonies, embracing a parade of federal forces, state militia and Confederate veterans, beautiful women and cheering collegians, a programme of exercises graced by distinguished speakers and with words of greeting from the president of the United States, the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition was opened officially during the afternoon. The day was set aside as a holiday and all places of business were closed.

In the auditorium at the exposition grounds, where the exercises were held, an audience of 4,000 people cheered the name of the president of the United States, gave hearty applause to Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, listened attentively to the afternoon's exercises. About 300 people, including many notables, were on the stage of the beautifully decorated auditorium when the exercises began. After welcoming addresses by F. W. Wagner, president of the exposition company, and Governor M. B. McSweeney, Senator Depew was introduced by J. Edgar Smyth, mayor of Charleston, and delivered an eloquent address.

Then the exposition, on a signal from the White House, where President Roosevelt touched a connecting key, was declared open.

JIMINEZ SURRENDERS.

Leader of Colombian Insurgents Disgusted With the Campaign.

Colon, Colombia, Dec. 3.—The city of Panama continues quiet. Following General Alban's orders the Colombian gunboat Boyaca, towing a launch bearing soldiers, has left Panama. The destination of this expedition is reported to be Agua Dulce. From this point the government soldiers will attempt to clear the remaining bands of Liberals from the department of Panama. General Belisario Porras, the Liberal leader, is supposed to be in the vicinity of Agua Dulce. American marines are still ashore at Panama. Juan Antonio Jimenez, formerly a member of the staff of the insurgent general, Domingo Diaz, has come voluntarily to Panama, where he delivered himself to General Alban. General Diaz did not instruct Jimenez to come in and surrender. The former insurgent says he is sick and disgusted with the campaign.

THE ORIENTAL OIL TRADE.

Rockefeller's Company Trying to Get Control of It.

London, Dec. 3.—The Standard Oil company is negotiating for the purchase of the Shell Transport and Trading company, whose capital is £2,000,000, with the view of getting control of the Borneo and far Eastern oil interests of the concern. Sir Marcus Samuel, chairman of the Shell company, said to a representative of the Associated Press that it was impossible to tell at present if the nego-

tiations would prove successful. He added that the Standard Oil company had for several years wanted to buy the Shell company, but that hitherto it had never offered terms which could be considered. It is rumored here that the Standard Oil company has offered £8,000,000 for the Shell company.

MAY BLOCK THE CHANNEL.

Schooner Biwabic Aground in the St. Clair Ship Canal.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 3.—The schooner Biwabic went aground on the west bank of the St. Clair ship canal and sunk immediately with 18 inches of water over her deck aft, while her bow is two feet out of water. She was bound up in tow of the steamer Gogebic when she took a sheer and brought up against the bank. If she shifts and slides into the channel traffic both ways will be blocked until she can be removed. At present but one boat can pass her at a time.

HAS RECEIVED NO WORD.

State Department Ignorant of the Sale of Danish West Indies.

Washington, Dec. 3.—No word has yet reached the state department confirmatory of the reported agreement between Denmark and the United States for the sale of the Danish West Indies. The negotiations looking to the acquisition of the islands by this government are believed, however, to be in such a state that an agreement between the interested parties, if not already reached, is almost approaching completion.

LAUDS FREE AMERICA.

Friendship of the United States Appreciated by France.

Paris, Dec. 3.—The report of the commission on the budget and foreign affairs, issued during the day, reviews the relations of France with foreign countries. This report says: "The ancient friendship of France with free America, which is vivified by the memory of Lafayette, cannot fail to be precious to us at a time when the United States is entering upon a movement of expansion and forming, by taking possession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, a colonial domain which will create with France relations more neighborly, immediate and constant."

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

Charges Against Captain Tilley Are Not Sustained.

Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 3.—The United States naval court at Tutuila, Samoa, has honorably acquitted Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, the naval governor of Tutuila, of all the charges against him. No evidence to sustain these charges was presented to the court.

Commander Uriel Sobree has succeeded Captain Tilley as naval governor of Tutuila. The charges against Captain Tilley arose from certain allegations made by missionaries in Samoa against the captain's moral character.

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Commerce With the Philippines Subject to Duty Less Than \$4,000,000.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Secretary Root declined to express an opinion as to the effect of the insular decisions in the supreme court until he has had an opportunity to read them in full.

Figures obtained at the war department and treasury bureau of statistics relative to the trade affected show that from the beginning of United States occupancy of the Philippines, Aug. 22, 1898, up to June 30 last, the total imports in the Philippines from the United States were valued at \$1,697,486, while during the same period the imports from Spain were valued at \$1,994,990. On the other hand the imports into the United States from the Philippines from Sept. 1, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1901, aggregated \$15,448,690. But of this large total only \$1,894,523 consisted of dutiable goods, so that the refund on these would not be large.

REYES STILL UNDECIDED.

Waiting to Hear Definitely From the Colombian Liberals.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Dr. Martinez Silva, the Colombian minister to the United States, who, with General Rafael Reyes, has been representing his country at the Pan-American conference at Mexico City, returned to Washington during the day. He says that General Reyes has not yet determined whether he will return to Colombia for the purpose of assuming the presidency of that country in place of Mr. Marroquin, the vice president, who is now acting as the chief executive. General Reyes has been given assurance of support if he will take the office by both wings of the Conservative party, but he is awaiting some definite and reliable advice of the same character from the Liberal leaders before determining just what to do.

DESERTERS RESPONSIBLE.

Causing Most of the Trouble Americans Have in the Philippines.

Washington, Dec. 3.—According to Manila newspapers, copies of which have been received at the war department, the massacre of Company C, Ninth infantry, at Balangiga, Samar, was planned by deserters from the American army. The newspapers state that two such deserters are known to have acted as spies two days before the massacre. It is said that when the First infantry was relieved by the Ninth on the island of Samar these deserters obtained some uniforms which had got adrift during the transfer, and thus equipped passed as American regulars.

Deserters in Samar are becoming very bold. It is stated, and it is not an infrequent sight to find notices, written in English, posted on trees and shrubbery, inviting Americans to join the insurgents and instructing them how to enlist. It is also said to be a generally understood fact that deserters from the Ninth cavalry (colored) are responsible for all the trouble the American troops have been having in Batangas province. It is said that deserters from this regiment led the fight near Lipa in July in which Captain Wilhelm and Lieutenant Ramsey, Twenty-first infantry, and Lieutenant Lee of the engineers were killed. General Smith in Samar and the Twentieth infantry in Batangas are said to be hot on the trail of the deserters.

Mail advices from the Philippines are to the effect that the military authorities have been obliged to expel all the agents of the English houses at Manila from the islands of Samar and Leyte, as they have been engaging in traffic with rebellious natives. It is expected that the British consul will refer this matter to London for instructions, but no serious trouble is apprehended.

AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

Drastic Measures to Be Introduced by Senator Burrows.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Senator Burrows of Michigan will introduce a bill providing for the exclusion and expulsion of alien anarchists. By its provisions the board of inquiry is authorized to diligently search for anarchists among the foreigners coming to this country and ascertain by pertinent questions as to his antecedents, his opinions as to governments, or whether he belongs to any society or association with anarchistic tendencies, and it may examine the person of such alien for marks indicating such membership. The board may accept evidence of the immigrant's common reputation as an anarchist, and orders, decrees and judgments of foreign governments and police notifications as prima facie evidences which may be deemed sufficient to prevent admission of such alien.

When an anarchist escapes this inquiry he may be seized by the commissioner general of inquiry, and, if after a thorough and satisfactory inquiry, is found to be a menace to this government as an anarchist, may be deported to the country from which he came.

FAVORS CONSOLIDATION.

Annual Report of the Iowa Railroad Commissioners.

Des Moines, Dec. 3.—The annual report of the Iowa railroad commissioners, which was made public during the day, after referring to the progress of consolidation in the state, comments as follows:

"The absorption of the smaller lines by the larger lines will be, on account of the safeguards provided by the railway laws of this state, beneficial rather than otherwise to the people of the state. It has had the effect not only of placing the weaker lines in a higher class, thereby reducing the maximum freight rates proposed by the board, but also of making a continuous mileage rate in case of shipments that previous to this absorption had to bear the burden of 10 or more short distance or local rates."

Was Imprisoned for Debt.

Boston, Dec. 3.—Thomas A. Scott, the former Western millionaire who has been confined in the Charles street jail since last February for debt, has been released on the ground that his board bill, 25 cents a day, had not been paid by his prosecutors. Mr. Scott was arrested in this city last February on a mesne process. Some time afterward he made application to take the poor debtor's oath, but his prosecutors prevented him and he then went into bankruptcy. From that time his board bill has not been paid.

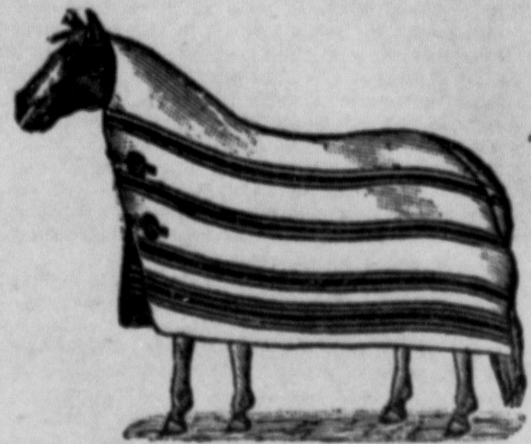
Overlooked Many Valuables.

New York, Dec. 3.—Burglars entered the residence of Heinrich Conrad, manager of the Irving Place theater, while the family was at dinner and secured nearly \$6,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. They overlooked \$10,000 worth of valuables and left behind a large quantity of silverware. Included in the stuff taken were five medals presented in Europe to Mr. Conrad in recognition of his services in promoting art.

Arrested for Murder.

St. Louis City, Ia., Dec. 3.—Justice Black at Ireton has held W. F. Reynolds, a piano and organ salesman of Sioux Falls, S. D., to the district court without bonds for the murder of Samuel Crafton on Aug. 2 last. Crafton was a negro preacher and blind. When last seen alive he was riding with Reynolds. Governor Shaw has offered a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of the murderer.

These are not considered special bargains at our store it is only a sample of the way we sell goods.



75 cents. Don't let your horse freeze when you can buy a blanket for 75 cents worth one dollar and a quarter.



\$2.50. An Air Tight, considered well worth and sold at ways at three dollars and fifty cents.

75 cents. FIRST QUALITY. Speeders at \$2.00

We Sharpen Skates.



NORTHERN PACIFIC			
ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH AND PORTS EAST & SOUTH			
BUTTE SPOKANE HELENA TACOMA SEATTLE PORTLAND CALIFORNIA JAPAN CHINA ALASKA KLODIKE			
W. D. McKAY, Agt., Brainerd, Minn. Chas. S. Fox, G. P. A. ST. PAUL, MINN.			

Vestibuled Trains—Dining Cars. TIME CARD—BRAINERD.			
EAST BOUND:		Arrive	Depart
No. 6, St. Paul Express	12:45 p.m.	1:05 p.m.	
No. 14, Duluth Express	3:55 a.m.	4:05 a.m.	
No. 10, Duluth Express	1:00 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	
No. 54, Duluth Freight	9:10 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	
No. 58, Duluth Freight	8:55 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	
Trains 13, 14, 11 and 12, daily.			
WEST BOUND:		Arrive	Depart
No. 3, Fargo Express	1:05 p.m.	1:25 p.m.	
No. 15, Pacific Express	11:55 p.m.	12:05 a.m.	
No. 11, Pacific Express	12:12 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	
No. 57, Staples Freight	4:20 p.m.	5:10 p.m.	
G. P. A. Permit at Ticket Office, for 54, 58 and 58.			
L. F. & D. BRANCH			
No. 10, Little Falls, Sand Center & Morris			7:25 a.m.
No. 11, Morris, Sand Center & Brainerd			
Drops except Sunday.		6:00 p.m.	

Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars.

STARTED BY ROOSEVELT.

The Charleston Exposition Is Officially Opened.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 3.—With imposing ceremonies, embracing a parade of federal forces, state militia and Confederate veterans, beautiful women and cheering collegians, a programme of exercises graced by distinguished speakers and with words of greeting from the president of the United States, the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition was opened officially during the afternoon. The day was set aside as a holiday and all places of business were closed.

In the auditorium at the exposition grounds, where the exercises were held, an audience of 4,000 people cheered the name of the president of the United States, gave hearty applause to Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, listened attentively to the afternoon's exercises. About 300 people, including many notables, were on the stage of the beautifully decorated auditorium when the exercises began. After welcoming addresses by F. W. Wagner, president of the exposition company, and Governor M. B. McSweeney, Senator Depew was introduced by J. Edgar Smyth, mayor of Charleston, and delivered an eloquent address.

Then the exposition, on a signal from the White House, where President Roosevelt touched a connecting key, was declared open.

JIMINEZ SURRENDERS.

Leader of Colombian Insurgents Disgusted With the Campaign.

Colon, Colombia, Dec. 3.—The city of Panama continues quiet. Following General Alban's orders the Colombian gunboat Boyaca, towing a launch bearing soldiers, has left Panama. The destination of this expedition is reported to be Agua Dulce. From this point the government soldiers will attempt to clear the remaining bands of Liberals from the department of Panama. General Bolivar Porras, the Liberal leader, is supposed to be in the vicinity of Agua Dulce. American marines are still ashore at Panama. Juan Antonio Jimenez, formerly a member of the staff of the insurgent general, Domingo Diaz, has come voluntarily to Panama, where he delivered himself to General Alban. General Diaz did not instruct Jimenez to come in and surrender. The former insurgent says he is sick and disgusted with the campaign.

THE ORIENTAL OIL TRADE.

Rockefeller's Company Trying to Get Control of It.

London, Dec. 3.—The Standard Oil company is negotiating for the purchase of the Shell Transport and Trading company, whose capital is £2,000,000, with the view of getting control of the Borneo and far Eastern oil interests of the concern. Sir Marcus Samuel, chairman of the Shell company, said to a representative of the Associated Press that it was impossible to tell at present if the nego-

tations would prove successful. He added that the Standard Oil company had for several years wanted to buy the Shell company, but that hitherto it had never offered terms which could be considered. It is rumored here that the Standard Oil company has offered £8,000,000 for the Shell company.

MAY BLOCK THE CHANNEL.

Schooner Biwabic Aground in the St. Clair Ship Canal.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 3.—The schooner Biwabic went aground on the west bank of the St. Clair ship canal and sunk immediately with 18 inches of water over her deck aft, while her bow is two feet out of water. She was bound up in tow of the steamer Gogebic when she took a sheer and brought up against the bank. If she shifts and slides into the channel traffic both ways will be blocked until she can be removed. At present but one boat can pass her at a time.

HAS RECEIVED NO WORD.

State Department Ignorant of the Existence of Danish West Indies.

Washington, Dec. 3.—No word has yet reached the state department confirmatory of the reported agreement between Denmark and the United States for the sale of the Danish West Indies. The negotiations looking to the acquisition of the islands by this government are believed, however, to be in such a state that an agreement between the interested parties, if not already reached, is almost approaching completion.

LAUDS FREE AMERICA.

Friendship of the United States Appreciated by France.

Paris, Dec. 3.—The report of the commission on the budget and foreign affairs, issued during the day, reviews the relations of France with foreign countries. This report says: "The ancient friendship of France with free America, which is vivified by the memory of Lafayette, cannot fail to be precious to us at a time when a movement of expansion and forming, by taking possession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, a colonial domain which will create with France relations more neighborly, immediate and constant."

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

Charges Against Captain Tilley Are Not Sustained.

Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 3.—The United States naval court at Tutuila, Samoa, has honorably acquitted Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, the naval governor of Tutuila, of all the charges against him. No evidence to sustain these charges was presented to the court. Commander Uriel Sobree has succeeded Captain Tilley as naval governor of Tutuila.

The charges against Captain Tilley arose from certain allegations made by missionaries in Samoa against the captain's moral character.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

His Recommendations to the Congress on Many Subjects

PROBLEM OF RECIPROCITY

While Favoring the Principle, He Opposes Any General Tariff Change.

THE TREATMENT OF TRUSTS.

He Deems Publicity the Only Sure Remedy That Can Now Be Evoked.

Reduction of Tariff Duties on Cuban Imports Into This Country Especially Advocated—Construction of Irrigation Works by the National Government Urged—Importance of Building the Isthmian Canal and the Pacific Cable—Monroe Doctrine Should Be Cardinal Feature of All American—The Philippine Problem, Re-enactment of Chinese Exclusion Act Advised—Immediate Action Urged For Our Merchant Marine—Preservation of Forests.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The Congress assembled this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and died in that city on the 14th of that month. Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history. President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States, while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindness of his nature and the goodness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all important in the makeup of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as a commander in the peaceful campaign of his country in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends involve against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this bare apology cannot be urged.

The Object of the Blow.

President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged to the ranks of the army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the president was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had, at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled political office for which the entire people vote, and no president, not even Lincoln himself, was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well thought-out wishes of the people. His one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people, to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought after having endeavored to guide that thought aright. He had just been re-elected to the presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act he took advantage of an occasion when the president was meeting the people generally, and, advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

A Glorious Death.

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days while the president yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was still in the kindly eyes, and the

breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends and gratitude to the trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death crowning the glory of such a life leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation. The man who is struck and great president who is dead, but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who on the stump and in the public press appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice, hatred, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sown by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism and to the thoughtless and foolish majority who, whatever the excuses, apologize for crime or excite aimless discontent.

The blow was aimed not at this president, but at all presidents, at every symbol of government. President McKinley was an emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the nation expressed through the forms of a New England land town meeting in a similar fashion the embodiment of the law abiding people and practice of the people of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the president be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order" save as the model of all that is free from engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife beating.

Anarchy and Anarchists.

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same deeply seated and more general passion. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly in any shape or fashion or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the freedom engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife beating.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have our eyes more closely fixed than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the state to do justice to him or by his own conduct and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions" save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit the free man to be used as a cause for the man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

Should Keep Anarchists Out.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons who are hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them, who are hostile to this country, and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over the man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man stealing known as the slave trade, for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all allied powers. Such treaties would give to the federal government the power of dealing with the crime.

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the president. The law would have torn him from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the government, the government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his lawless deed should not be the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming president by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the president's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not be brought to a standstill by the lawless deed of one man, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

Business Conditions.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, the law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand, but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to themselves, but to others. If the business

world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen and therefore the welfare of the nation as a whole, rests upon the nation must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity, but wise legislation can almost the binding force of law were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual and especially of very large corporate fortunes. The great corporate fortunes have not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without foundation. It is true that the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise of the type which benefits all mankind can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

Reasons For Caution.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud would have been impossible. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of the business world will convince us that the power of forming a "trust" is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international trade and competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal, and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that position in the business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy and mechanical aptitude of our people make such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Interests of All Endangered.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life, the rule which underlies all that we do on the water and on the land, is that we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions, and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more and in times of adversity some will suffer far more than others; but, speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the pinch to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement. The memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effect limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries, but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

The mechanism of modern business is so closely interwoven that it is impossible not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical accuracy, known as "trusts" appeal especially to hatred against the wage-worker. The chief being overcapitalization because of its many baleful consequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils. There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies harmful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness nor lack of pride in the industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the conditions of the changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be not prohibited, but wisely and within reasonable limits controlled, and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form which frees them from individual responsibility, they must be held to the public interest. The money which they public they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is therefore our duty and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

Publicity Needed.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and complete information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are organized. The utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them, and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore in the interest of the whole people the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no interference with the power of the states to subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a state as New York in order to produce excellent results.

Would Frame a Federal Law.

When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foresee the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was supposed that the states would be the proper authorities to regulate so far as was then necessary the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different, and wholly different action is called for. It is the duty of the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated, profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it is better to have a constitutional amendment passed such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session. The position should be in the province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including, among many other things, whatever concerns labor, and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis and making firm our new position in the international industrial world, while securing to the wage-worker and the small trader, the farmer and the capitalist, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this republic.

Chinese Exclusion.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, the whole nation will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is steadily rising. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible by other means. Every possible remedy should be sought to protect the wage-worker and the small trader, the farmer and the capitalist, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this republic.

The national government should demand the highest quality of service from its employees and in return it should be a good employer. Every possible legislation should be passed in connection with the interstate commerce law which will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of convict labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of government work provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work and from work under unsanitary conditions. The government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions and, in addition to setting a high standard, should uphold it by proper inspection, extending if necessary to the subcontractors. The government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as for the purpose of the law. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed, and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live in conditions favorable to health and morals.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing, so that, independent of the reward they wish to turn out a perfect job. This

is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

Labor.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers when managed with forethought and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is due to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally there must also in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our constitution there is much more scope for such action than under the constitution of any other nation. But on points which are so closely touched on above the national government can act.

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national work for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he works no outside help can avail him. But each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or any one else, yet that each at times stumbles or falls, and that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself, and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

Immigration.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, an immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law abiding and God fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a thorough improvement over our present system. First it should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough course of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory education at least some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class, but it would do what is also in point—that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance and ill-will which is the cause of so much malignant passion and hatred of order out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper provision of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life, and it would uproot the springs of the social conditions in our great cities where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body, political and social. A more rigid system of inspection should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

The Tariff.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the security and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty, are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocity, which is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaid of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The whole thing, as we have seen, is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run directly or indirectly purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should be as far as possible secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our resources where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic cause we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison with that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products and would provide a means of livelihood for the navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized, and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of high speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to make the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad, that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the condition it once was.

Financial.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequally to establish parity between the dollar and money and to maintain at parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations is a flattering tribute to our public credit in this condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the defrauding influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the government, thanks much to the modesty of its expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit, but after providing against any such contingency means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs or in his report to the Congress the secretary of the treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our revenues exceed our needs is a sign of our prosperity, but it is not a sign of our wisdom in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well being should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources as each of us husbands his private resources by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditure. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unnecessary can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.

The Interstate Commerce Law.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the interstate commerce act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities and communities should be accorded equal treatment. The commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act. That law was largely an experiment. Experience has shown the wisdom of its purposes, but has also shown possibly that some of its provisions are wanting, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. Those who complain of the management of the railways allege that established rates are not maintained, that rebates and similar devices are habitually resorted to, that the law is enforced usually in favor of the large shipper, that they drive out of business the smaller competitor, that while many rates are too low many others are excessive and that gross preferences are made affecting both localities and commodities. Upon the other hand, the railways assert that the law by its very terms tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of that right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain nondiscriminating rates. The act should be amended. The railway is a public utility, and it should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end. At the same time it must not forget that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the Congress.

Agriculture.

The department of agriculture during the past fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several states and territories where the mainstay of the people is resources. By scientific attention to soil, water and possible new crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock growing interests. The product of this work is taken, as I have indicated, in our export trade during the year that has just closed.

Protection of Forest Reserves.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the ere-

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

His Recommendations to the Congress on Many Subjects

PROBLEM OF RECIPROCITY

While Favoring the Principle, He Opposes Any General Tariff Change.

THE TREATMENT OF TRUSTS.

He Deems Publicity the Only Sure Remedy That Can Now Be Evoked.

Reduction of Tariff Duties on Cuban Imports Into This Country Especially Advocated—Construction of Irrigation Works by the National Government Urged—Importance of Building the Isthmian Canal and the Pacific Cable—Monroe Doctrine Should Be Cardinal Feature of All America—The Philippine Problem. Re-annulment of Chinese Exclusion Act Advised—Hemeral Action Urged For Our Merchant Marine—Preservation of Forests.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Congress assembled this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history. President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States, while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the harshest and most generous tribute to the broad kindness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity which he upheld the tender affections and home virtues which are all important in the makeup of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political and selfish ends against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

The Object of the Blow.

President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wage-workers, who had entered the army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the president was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at the man who had been chosen by the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideas and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act he took advantage of an occasion when the president was meeting the people generally, and advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

A Glorious Death.

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days while the president yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was still in the kindly eyes, and the

breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends and of unflinching trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death crowning the glory of such a life leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with pride in the whilom president and in his own personal character that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation. We mourn a good and great president who is dead, but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the heroic heroism with which he met his death.

When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, and the teachings of professed anarchists and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who on the stump and in the public press appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the president be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order" save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in "social disorder" than picking pockets or wifebeating.

The Blow Aimed at this President.

The blow aimed at this president, at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law abiding purpose and practice of the people. The murder of the president be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order" save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in "social disorder" than picking pockets or wifebeating.

Anarchy and Anarchists.

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly in any shape or fashion or the man who apologizes for anarchy and their monstrous acts, is a criminal. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for workmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity, for if the political influence of this country is not a criminal opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but a few moments, to be succeeded by the gloomy night of despotism.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs against him. He is the author of his own crime. He is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the state to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions" or a "victim of the man-made world." He is a criminal who has made a man happen to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large, any more than those who preach doctrines of specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

Should Keep Anarchists Out.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals, as those who were lately gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country, and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came. The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the constitution is elected to the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should be against the anarchist. The crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man stealing known as the slave trade, for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the federal government the power of dealing with the crime.

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the president. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law defied was at once invoked in his case. The law which had been committed on behalf of the people against the government, the government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter of a recurrence of such deeds, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming president by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the president's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

Business Conditions.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gain not by genuine work with head or hand, but by gambling in speculation, are always a serious menace not only to themselves, but to others. If the business

world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the nation must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of the individual citizen's wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face at the beginning of the twentieth with very serious social problems. The old laws and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productivity of labor, but in the number of very large corporate fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, and in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, so enormously increased the productivity of his labor as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only at the expense of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise of the type which benefits all mankind can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

Reasons For Caution.

The capitalists of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our country, who have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as untrammelled as possible the free action of the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy any one capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in business operations. The ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of the day. The business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest and most energetic men, which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that she should not jeopardize, especially at a time when the overwhelming abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Interests of All Endangered.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out to the public that the influence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life, the rule which underlies all others, is that on the whole and in the long run we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions, and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more than others; but, speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of the statement that the memory of the years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is and for every one, it is especially felt by the lower classes. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries, but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have urged the present legislation to encourage the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts" appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and sound judgment. In the present industrial conditions the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not been for the effective action in accordance with a well known sociological law the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests for the government to undertake by crude and ill considered legislation to do what may turn out to be a bad would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they harp those who endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

Evils of Overcapitalization.

All this is true. And yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being overcapitalization because of its many baleful consequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are certain of their features and tendencies harmful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based

upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled, and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men from diverse governments, the privilege of doing business under corporate form which frees them from individual responsibility and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

Publicity Needed.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts publicly. In the interest of the public the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of government action to regulate the trusts can be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them, and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts it has in practice proved impossible to bring about uniform regulation by state action. Therefore in the interest of the whole people the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations engaged in interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision. Banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed it is probable that the supervision of corporations by the national government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a state as Massachusetts in order to produce excellent results.

Would Frame a Federal Law.

When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foresee the sweeping changes in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate so far as was then necessary the comparatively insignificant and locally limited corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different, and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated, profiting by the experience gained by other nations in the management of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

There is the education and cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including, among many other things, matters concerning labor, and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis and making firm our new position in the international industrial world, while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage-worker and capitalist, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity between man and man in this republic.

Chinese Exclusion.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no other is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that, on the Chinese Exclusion bill, the United States has taken a step which is far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things, and to prevent wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so low that they would drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement as effective as possible.

The national government should demand the highest quality of service from its employees and in return it should be a good employer. If possible, legislation should be passed in connection with the interstate commerce law which will render effective the efforts of foreign-born laborers in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of government work provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly by the government, the women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work and from work under unsanitary conditions. The government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions and, in addition to setting a high standard of labor, the government should extend its inspection necessary to the subcontractors. The government should forbid all night work for women and children as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed, and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, the tariff should be made to tax the imported articles, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they are a law-abiding and patriotic people, and they are doing so that, independent of the reward they wish to turn-out a perfect job. This

is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

Labor.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal is the problem of social conditions, moral and physical. It is the duty of every citizen to do his utmost to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Secondarily to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers when managed with forethought and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally there must also be in many cases action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the national government can act.

As I have said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of rational life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him. But each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or to others, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself, and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

Immigration.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing citizens of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sane as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for such persons would be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life, and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

There is a general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff changes at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty, are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the market. If it is not possible to combine the stability of our economic system with a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

The Tariff.

Reciprocity must be treated as the hand-maiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained in the face of reciprocity, so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is to be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conducted with the full realization of the fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. The value of our exports is now greater than the value of our imports, and we are able to utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The reciprocal relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

Reciprocity.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require the support of a tariff, and with those others where, because of natural or of economic causes, we are beyond the reach of successful competition. I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison with that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent enrichment of a wider market for American products and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships work for their own countries, shipping lines, if established to the principle of competition with which we have dealings, would be political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to American goods in American built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fastest foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized and very much ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad, that the wages paid American officers and crew are much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

Financial.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. Any abolition of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be no possibility of a deficit, but after providing against any such contingency means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the Congress the secretary of the treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well being should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources. It is our duty to use our private resources by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditure. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.

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The Interstate Commerce Law.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the interstate commerce act. The conditions of the time were such that the measure was not only wise and reasonable, but that all shippers, localities and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

The act has been in operation for twenty years. Experience has shown the wisdom of its purposes, but has also shown possibly that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. These are complaints of the management of the railways, and it is established that the means devised are habitually resorted to, that these preferences are usually in favor of the large shipper, that they drive out of business the smaller competitor, that while many rates are so low that they are almost a burden, and that gross preferences are made affecting both localities and commodities. Upon the other hand, the railways assert that the law by its very terms tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of that right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain nondiscriminating rates.

The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The government should see to it that within its jurisdiction the railways should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end. At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the Congress.

Agriculture.

The department of agriculture during the past fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for strains, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several states and territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil survey and possible new crops, to breeding new varieties of plants, to experimental strains, to animal husbandry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our export trade during the year that has just closed.

Protection of Forest Reserves.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forest and water planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the preservation of our natural resources is becoming more and more apparent.

which these three reforms are making and have in part already effected.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improvement conditions in the Philippines have enabled the war department materially to reduce the military charges upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. There is, however, need of supplementary legislation. Through military education should be provided and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the national guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service. Too much stress should not be laid on mathematics; nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'élite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician. He should be able to master himself, to control others and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the militia is the responsibility of the states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer army the best of the men, the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war.

The army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

The Veterans.
No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. They did the deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history all our annals would be meaningless and our great experiment in popular freedom and self government a gloomy failure. Moreover, they are not only the united nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept united. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity, and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the north and the sons of the south in the times that tried men's souls. The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and in the West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career, and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the civil war will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

The Merit System.
The merit system of making appointments in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense the gain to the government has been immense. The navy yards and postal service illustrate probably better than any other branches of the government the great gain in economy, efficiency and honesty due to the enforcement of this system.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law. It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political or personal influence which he may have at his command. In short, head should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service.

The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the people who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the government, and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

The Consular Service.
The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartily commended to your attention. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the congress. They are based upon the just principle that appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness; that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abroad combine to make it essential that our consuls should

be men of character, knowledge and energy. It is true that the service is now in the main efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the congress on this subject are enacted into law.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The general education act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions some 100,000 Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands—that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

Industrial Education of Indians.
In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very limited. On the reservations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the particular Indian. There is no use in attempting to teach agriculture in a country where the Indian should be made a stock grower. The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indians. It promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperism and stifles initiative. It is an effective barrier to industry. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have everything in common. The Indian should be treated as an individual, like the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur. Every effort should be made to minimize these hardships, but we should not because of them hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agencies.

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this aim can be attained as regards races where we do not possess exclusive control every effort should be made to bring it about.

Expositions.
I bespeak the most cordial support from the congress and the people for the St. Louis exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the western hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent regions, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the congress. I heartily commend this exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston exposition have requested the cabinet officers to place thereat the government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I earnestly recommend that the congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

The Pan-American exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoint this exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful not merely to Buffalo, but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the president's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy, because it represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the western hemisphere and give them a new feeling of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public.

Science and Education.
The advancement of the highest interests of national science and learning and the custody of objects of art and of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been committed to the Smithsonian Institution. In furtherance of its declared purpose for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—the congress has from time to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been executed by the institution with notable fidelity and should be no less in the future. The institution, in accordance with the plans which its secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the National Zoological park. The urgent needs of the National museum are recognized and the favorable consideration of the congress.

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over 5,000 public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method and by co-operation to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in efforts to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the federal library, which, though still the library of congress and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the western hemisphere and certain increases more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library use. Resources are not being properly developed, the collection properly equipped with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available and enable it to become not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

For the sake of good administration, sound economy and the advancement of science the census office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau. This would insure better

cheaper and more satisfactory work in the interest not only of our business, but of statistic, economic and social science.

The Postal Service.
The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been reduced from \$1,000,000 in 1880 to \$1,933,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked and actual experience has made its benefits so plain that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,000, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,500. The mail routes now in operation are 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the government through the entrenched and well understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that, while the second class matter mailed nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only \$4,394,445 of the aggregate postal revenue of \$111,631,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed and which was fixed by the congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy deliberately adopted for a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privilege of postage outside of the intent of the law and has secured admission only through an evasion of its requirements or through law construction. The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second class mail. If it be only one-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The postoffice department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law, and it should be sustained in its effort.

The Chinese Situation.
Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 17th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note and extending a period of six months for the completion of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, good judgment and energy he has displayed in performing an exceptionally difficult and delicate task. The agreement reached disposes in a manner satisfactory to the powers of the various grounds of complaint and will contribute materially to better future relations between China and the powers. Reparation has been made by China for the murder of foreigners during the uprising, and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for or having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a period of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly treated, and strict measures have been made making all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them.

Provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign representatives in Peking by setting aside for their exclusive use a quarter of the city, which the powers can make defensible and in which they can if necessary maintain permanent military guards, by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the states, societies and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to protect life and restore order.

What China Has Promised.
Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be necessary.

The Chinese government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bettering the water approaches to Shanghai and to Tientsin, the centers of foreign trade in central and northern China, and an international conservancy board, in which the Chinese government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghai river and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substituting specific for ad valorem duties, and an expert has been sent to act as part of the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals and rice, gold and silver coin and bullion, has also been agreed upon in the settlement.

During these troubles our government has unwaveringly advocated moderation and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the empire and the modern world, while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguarding life and property, restoring order and vindicating the national interest and honor. It behooves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good will and leaving no effort untied to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. We advocate the "open door" with all that it implies—not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial opportunities on the coast, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily favored. Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful and friendly community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can we hope to secure the national interest and to bring about the betterment of the world. In the attainment of this purpose we necessarily claim parity of treatment under the conventions throughout the empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all other powers.

We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the proceedings

of the pan-American congress convoked at the invitation of Mexico and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to co-operate with their colleagues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American commonwealths, as well in their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large.

My predecessor commended to the congress the fact that the Well and La Abra awards against Mexico have been adjudged by the highest courts of our country to have been obtained through fraud and perjury on the part of the claimants and that in accordance with the acts of the congress the money remaining in the hands of the secretary of state on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the money received from Mexico on these awards had been paid by this government to the claimants before the decision of the courts was rendered. My judgment is that the congress should return to Mexico an amount equal to the sums thus already paid to the claimants.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people, and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the president was assassinated. Indeed from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the president's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, and we pray that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Dec. 3, 1901.

How a Blind Man Can Tell Time.
Perhaps many people have noticed that the blind man who plays the hand organ day after day at Grand avenue bridge has a watch in his pocket. He has a watch and can tell time too.

Yesterday a man dropped a nickel in his cup and, noticing the watch, asked him for the time. It was a queer question to ask, but he saw the watch and wanted to know whether the blind man was simply pretending to be sightless.

"I think I can tell," said the blind man. He held it up close to his ear and slowly turned the stem winder.

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight," he counted, and then he said: "That means seventy-two minutes. I wound up the watch tightly at 3 o'clock, and so the time ought to be about twelve minutes past 4. Here, look and see how near I came to it."

His questioner looked, and the time was 4:18. He was only six minutes off.

"Do you mean to say that you can tell the time of day by winding up your watch?"

"Not exactly, but I can come mighty near it, usually within ten minutes, and it's very easy too. All you have to know is how one long click in winding up will run the watch. I'll explain. Suppose that at 3 o'clock I wind up my watch until it is tight, as we say—that is, until another turn of the winder would apparently break a spring. At 5 o'clock I wind the watch again and find that the winder clicks twelve times before the watch is wound up to the place where it sticks. Then I know that twelve clicks will run the watch 120 minutes and that one click represents ten minutes of time."

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Electric Light.
The electric light was exhibited for the first time in the United States at the Centennial exposition, but those who saw it were skeptical regarding the possibility of using it upon any scale that would be of practical benefit to mankind.

While arc lighting was produced upon a commercial scale in 1877, the real history of the art as regards its modern aspects dates from the opening of the Pearl street station in New York city by Thomas A. Edison on Sept. 4, 1882, in which the Edison incandescent lamp was used. In nineteen years this industry has grown to where the investment in electric lighting plants in the United States alone now reaches the enormous sum of \$700,000,000, according to a very careful tabulation made by The Electrical Review of New York.

This extraordinary achievement represents a struggle with powerful and well organized competition of a long established industry—that of gas illumination. It made its way against bitter opposition, against corrupt councils and the difficulties and failures incident to overcapitalization to where it is now, one of the solid, certain and remunerative industries of the country.

WAS ALL A MISTAKE.
American Vice Consul at Zeitzau, Germany, Placed Under Arrest.

Berlin, Nov. 21.—Referring to the arrest last week of Mr. Schilling, the American vice consul at Zeitzau, Germany, The Lokal Anzeiger explains that Mr. Schilling was arrested early in the morning at his residence in Zeitzau in mistake for another man. He was detained until evening, when his father, who is the Leipzig representative of an American company, identified his son through the American consul at Leipzig and Mr. Schilling was liberated. The American vice consul was mistaken for a fugitive priest from Magdeburg named Matthes.

Mr. Schilling has called upon Mr. Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, to report the matter of his arrest and procure satisfaction therefor.

WILL PROBABLY BE ELECTED.
Now Thought Certain That Colonel Lynch Will Go to Parliament.

Dublin, Nov. 21.—It is now regarded as certain that Colonel Arthur Lynch will succeed in the parliamentary contest in Galway, where he is opposed by Horace Plunkett, Unionist, in spite of the fact that he claims to rank as a colonel in the Boer army and if he sets foot upon the soil of Great Britain he will be arrested and sent to South Africa for trial.

The bad weather has tended to cool the election anxieties, but there was considerable disorder during the day, which kept a large force of police busy. There were continued demands upon the police to prevent or suppress conflicts. The city is overflowing with armed persons and it was a common sight to see persons walking about with bandaged heads.

BRANDER OPERA HOUSE.

Coming Attractions.

"A TEXAS STEER."

First comes Hoyt's great satirical comedy, which deals with political and social Washington life. The story opens in Texas with the election of Maverick Brander, the cattle king, to Congress. The election takes place during a brief absence from his ranch, and upon his return he indignantly refuses to fill the office. "If you are too good to represent us in Congress you are too good to live" is the reply, and under the gentle persuasion of all the six-shooters in town he finally accepts. The Brander family is next seen at a fashionable hotel in Washington and the scene fairly teems with amusing incidents consequent upon the newness of the family to the Capital City and its devious ways. Brander is initiated into the intricacies of National politics by Brassy Gall, a shrewd and unprincipled lobbyist, and is soon found enjoying the life of a congressman as though he had always been accustomed to it. Perhaps the most hilarious incident of the whole play is the visit of the Texas Investigating Committee to Washington to find out what Brander is doing for his constituents. Their uninvited attendance at a fashionable banquet is one of the best conceived ideas ever put into a farce comedy.



Lizzie Kendall and Katie Fawcett in "The Texas Steer."

The company this year is the best that has ever presented the famous comedy. James R. McCann, whose long service in the leading role as Maverick Brander has made him almost as famous as the play itself, again heads the organization. Besides McCann the following oldtime favorites are still with the company: Gustave Neaville as "Major Yell", Edward L. Boas as "Col. Bragg", Lizzie Kendall as "Mrs. Brander", and Katie Fawcett as "Dixie Style". Without these clever people "A Texas Steer" would not seem like the same piece. Two notable improvements have been made in this season's company in the "Bossy" of Lydia Dickson, the "Capt. Bright" of George Perolat.

EUGENIE BLAIR.

This capital comedy will be followed by the beautiful and talented star, Eugenie Blair in "Peg Woffington."

In the selection of "Peg Woffington," Eugenie Blair has secured a play that will undoubtedly prove to be the most noteworthy success of her career. It is a dramatization of Charles Reade's classic novel of the same name, especially adapted for Miss Blair by Mr. Wendell Allison Hobart, who has constructed a most admirable play. Special scenery, designed and executed by Behn, and costumes and footwear from the houses of Dazian, Van Horne and Azzimonti, are features of the production. Miss Blair, surrounded by the strongest supporting company

she has ever had, will present the production in its entirety at the Brainerd Opera House, Saturday evening, Dec. 14.

MORRISON'S "FAUST."

Morrison's "Faust" will also be presented here in December, and will have the advantage of all the complete stage appliances, mechanical and electrical, of this perfectly appointed playhouse. "Faust" is a story that appeals to all classes of people, theatre-goers and non-theatre-goers alike. It is practically an illustrated sermon. It will be presented here with all the scenic effects used by the famous Lewis Morrison, and will be interpreted by an excellent company.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN BAND.

Next on the list of Manager Walker's lookings comes that peerless organization, the Royal Italian Band. If the unanimous outpouring of praise from musical critics counts for anything, the Royal Italian Band is certainly superior to any concert band that has ever been heard in America. The organization numbers fifty and includes some of Italy's best instrumentalists. Signor Creatore is the director of the band and bids fair to overleap conductors of longer experience, by reason of his great magnetism and intensely musical temperament. Under his able direction the Royal Italian Band

plays not only selections from grand operas, but whole operas—a thing unprecedented in band history. There is no question but that the engagement of the Royal Italian Band in our city will be one of the most attractive amusement events of the season, for band music is popular with young or old, high or low. To be sure an educated ear adds to the enjoyment of music, in that it enables the hearer to appreciate the technical skill of composer and instrumentalist, but an uneducated ear does not detract from the enjoyment of music. Music is a universal language—it is a language that goes beyond the every day life and speaks to the heart, the soul.

CHASE-LISTER COMPANY.

For the last five days of Christmas week the Chase-Lister Stock Company will be the offering. During this engagement seven dramas will be produced, namely: "Monte Cristo," "A Man of Mystery," "Wicked London," "The Belle of Virginia," "The Senator's Daughter," the Octoroon. Between the acts a number of novel and high-class specialties will be introduced. The Chase-Lister Company is one of the best Stock Companies in the west playing at popular prices.

Come early so you can send your pictures to friends for Xmas presents. Nothing more appropriate than a photo made by Opsahl.

New stock of Hardware, Hoffman's

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

BY INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

E. C. GRIFFITH, City Editor.

Entered at the post-office at Brainerd, Minn., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Week.....Ten Cents
One Month.....Forty Cents
One Year.....Four Dollars

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1901.

Weather.

Generally fair tonight and Wednesday.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Joe Howe returned from the east this afternoon.

T. J. Neary left today for Minneapolis on business.

R. J. Hartley left this afternoon for Minneapolis on business.

W. E. Seelye left for Minneapolis and St. Paul this afternoon.

Mrs. A. A. White, of St. Paul, was in the city to attend the opening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davidson returned from their wedding trip this afternoon.

Editor Fuller, of the Transcript of Little Falls was a guest in the city last evening and took in the opening.

Miss Mildred Clough, who has been the guest of Miss Nevers in the city, returned this afternoon to her home in Aitkin.

Miss Lulu Kleis, who has been the guest of Miss Koop for a few days, returned to her home in Duluth this afternoon.

There was a meeting of the city council last night but there being no quorum an adjournment was taken to Saturday evening.

Mrs. R. L. Pratt and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. R. I. Pratt, are expected in the city tomorrow from Minneapolis for a visit. Mrs. R. L. Pratt is Mrs. E. W. Crane's mother.

Milton Gunkel, business manager for Eugenie Blair, who will appear at the Brainerd Opera House in the near future in "Peg Woffington" was in the city yesterday afternoon.

The Ladies Aid society of the First Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. Dahn and Mrs. French, 1223, Norwood St. S. E., Wednesday afternoon at the usual hour. A full attendance is desired.

Judge of Probate McFadden received notification today that D. L. Smith, sent to the insane asylum at Fergus Falls from this county on December 23, 1896, died at that place on November 28 of this year from old age.

Prof. W. Fitch, Violinist at the new Brainerd Opera House, is desirous of getting up a class, being a teacher of violin, guitar, mandolin, cello and all string instruments. Leave orders at Graham's music store studio, 418 East Sixth street.

W. B. Jones, of Sylvan lake, was in the city this afternoon. He stated that there would be a grand masquerade ball at Jones' hall, Sylvan lake, on Friday evening, Dec. 13, and every one is invited. The ball is given by that popular organization, the Sylvan Lake Quadrille Club, which has been responsible for some very unique affairs in the past. Tickets will be \$1 including supper.

THEY STOLE COATS.

Sneak Thieves Make Away With Two Duck Coats From in Front of

A. G. Lagerquist's.

Last night the police were called upon to try and locate thieves who stole two duck coats from in front of A. G. Lagerquist's clothing store. The police suspected two men in town and were watching them but they got away with the coats without being caught.

This morning the coats were found under Cale & Bane's warehouse and it is thought that the thieves became leary and planted the spoils of their expedition. No arrests will be made as it would be impossible to make out a case against them as they were not seen.

Do you like a fine Oyster Stew? Then go to the Boston Restaurant and Bakery, 718 Laurel St. East.

J. A. STEPP.

You Need

Not go to a dry goods house to buy shoes cheap. I sell shoes only and can sell them to you cheaper, quality considered, than you can buy at any dry goods store. Big 9 Shoe Store, 6th street.

Neighborhood Gossip.

Bert Brooker, of Tower, indicted for the death of Archie Goodman, was found not guilty.

At Sparta, the losses from the late fire were about \$17,000, and all are being adjusted. There was about \$9,000 insurance.

Dr. M. L. Maryland was married Saturday evening to Miss Josephine Sullivan, at Fairbault, head nurse at Hunter hospital.

James Ross, a convict received from Duluth three years ago, died yesterday morning at Stillwater. His relatives were unknown.

Frank March, who was shot at Grand Forks Saturday night, by a man by the name of West, died yesterday afternoon, surrounded by friends and relatives.

Charles Rupprecht, of Burns, lost several cattle from some peculiar disease. He thought it was due to too much corn fodder but developments failed to prove such the case.

The state board of control has awarded to the Western Supply company, of St. Paul, the contract for materials for the repair of the heating system at the St. Cloud reformatory.

Charles Hale Linn, of Cannon Falls, who disappeared seven years ago, turned up recently with his lawyer, Colonel Sweeney, of Osage, Ia., looking after his interests in the Hale estate.

The Polish people of Winona Saturday evening, celebrated in a most elaborate manner the anniversary of the rebellion from Russia in 1830. A stirring address was made by Rev. Mr. Kobylinski, of St. Paul.

Arrangements have been made at New Paynesville with the Chicago Lyceum Bureau by which a series of entertainments will be given in this village the coming winter months, for the benefit of the public school library fund.

A. A. Campbell was standing on top of a car of ore at Duluth when the trap sprung unexpectedly and he shot downward with the ore, passing through the pocket of the dock and spout into the hold of the steamer, a distance of about 100 feet. He was terribly bruised but will recover.

On account of the Grain Growers' convention to be held in Fargo Jan. 8 to 11, the officials of the North Dakota and Northern Minnesota Poultry association have advanced the dates from the latter part of the month to those of the Grain Growers. This is done for the accommodation of many people who wish to attend both.

It took the jury just 35 minutes to declare Solomon Williams, who has been on trial at Walker for the past week, not guilty of the murder of James Morris. Frank H. Price, his attorney, made a most brilliant defense, showing conclusively that the killing was done entirely in self-defense.

REV. MR. FAARAR ACCEPTS

The Rectorship of St. Pauls Episcopal Church in this City and Will officiate Sunday Jan 5.

Rev. Charles E. Faarar, of Lake Benton, Minn., who was tendered a call by the vestry of St. Pauls Episcopal church sometime ago, has accepted the rectorship of the church.

He will not be here until the first of January and the first service which he will hold in the church will be on January 5. The reverend gentleman is an able man and his acquisition to religious circles in this city will be valuable.

A Pretty Chafing Party.

Last night after the performance of the opera house Dr. and Mrs. Groves, gave a very pretty chafing party at their home to a number of friends. The following were the honored guests: Judge and Mrs. W. A. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Farar, Mr. and Mrs. George Ames, Mrs. Julia McFadden and Messrs. Kyle and Frederick.

Store your household goods with D. M. Clark & Co.

We have a full line of up-to-date mounts for the holidays. Different styles and shades. You can make engagements by telephone, 51-2.

A. M. OPSAHL, Photographer.

Buy your jewelry and silverware of E. S. Houghton and get a piece of elegant opal chinaware with each purchase of \$1.00 or more.

LARGE TRACTS ARE NOW TAXABLE.

Over Thirty Thousand Acres of the Great Northern Grant in Crow Wing.

WILL BE LISTED FOR SALE.

The Immense Tract Has Been Bought by Minneapolis and St. Paul Gentlemen.

After several weeks of dickering the state auditor has closed up the famous Biermann land grant deal, and he has deeded 272,000 acres of state land to the Great Northern Railway Co. A large amount of this land is in Aitkin, Cass and other counties in the northern part of the state and there are 35,856.14 acres in Crow Wing county. This land will all be placed on the tax list of the county now and will be open for settlement.

This immense tract has already been bought from the Great Northern by F. E. Kenaston of Minneapolis and O. A. Robertson of St. Paul. It is a spot cash transaction, and the purchase price is considerably over half a million dollars. It is the largest cash purchase of land ever made in the northwest. This land has been tied up in litigation for seven years, claimed by no one. It is now thrown open for settlement. Messrs. Kenaston and Robertson are president and general manager of the Minnesota Land and Colonization company, which will put the various tracts on the market immediately.

The Biermann land grant has been a nightmare to state officials and a fruitful source of trouble.

The Great Northern railway was entitled to ten sections of land for each mile of road built under the act of 1865. In 1894 all the selections had been made except for the St. Cloud and Hinckley branch. The company was entitled to 425,664 acres, and had already taken about 150,000.

Adolph Biermann, then state auditor, denied the right of the company to make its own selection of lands, and arbitrarily picked out 271,565.94 acres, supposing that filled the grant. The company refused to accept the deed.

When R. C. Dunn came into office a few months later he upheld his predecessor. He found, however, that considerable land had been deeded twice, and that the company was entitled to some 15,000 acres more. This he deeded to them, and contended that the grant had been filled. To all inquiry about the land he referred inquirers to the Great Northern land department. They were from there referred back to the state auditor. Neither claimed the land. There were 120,000 acres in Aitkin county alone, and the dispute caused much hardship, retarding the settlement of the county.

Governor Clough sided with the railway company. Shortly before leaving office he wrote "canceled" on the back of the Biermann deeds and deeded the company 1,023 acres, in order to force the state into litigation over it.

Attorney General Douglas declined to be drawn into a legal controversy, fearing the outcome. The legislature instructed him to bring suit to cancel the Clough deed. This action was taken in 1899 and again in 1901, but the attorney general declined to act.

Meanwhile the available state land was rapidly taken up. About six weeks ago Mr. Dunn presented figures to the Great Northern company, showing that if the Biermann deed were set aside they would nevertheless have to take about two-thirds of the tract in order to file their grant.

Mr. Biermann thought he was selecting the poorest land he could find, but since 1894 it has been found that much of the tract is valuable for agricultural purposes, and drainage will make the rest of it high class property.

Consequently the Great Northern officials turned a willing ear to a prospect of settlement. To make sure Mr. Dunn employed his well known talents as a land salesman, and found purchasers for the land. Messrs. Kenaston and Robertson agreed to buy it if the Great Northern accepted it and gave them clear title.

M. D. Grover, general solicitor for the road, and, and L. W. Hill agreed

to the terms and the consent of James J. Hill was secured by wire.

The Biermann deed, however, was not accepted, and the Great Northern was not forced to surrender its contention. It was found that the Biermann deed was a little short of the required amount. There were 272,015 acres due the company, and Biermann had only deeded 271,565.

The Clough deed had already been entered, so it was allowed to stand, and 574 acres were stricken off the original Biermann grant. With this difference the land conveyed was the original Biermann selection.

The land is now taxable in the various counties, and the state will receive revenue from it. It will also be opened for settlement.

Nearly half the land is in Aitkin county. The rest is in Carlton, Cass, Itasca, Crow Wing, Wadena, Otter Tail, Becker, Hubbard and Beltrami. Most of the land is well adapted for dairying and stock raising. It will go on the market at something like \$5 an acre, easy payments.

Liked The Piano.

BRainerd, MINN., DEC. 3, 1901.

MY DEAR MR. GRAHAM:

It gives me great pleasure to express to you my opinion in regard to the "Packard" piano you placed in the new opera house last evening. It is equally as good as a Steinway, a Chickering or a Knabe. It was entirely satisfactory in every way. In these days it is like finding an "oasis in a desert" to get a really good piano in a theatre. I found an "oasis" last night.

Very truly yours

ALFRED M. LONGSTAFFE,
Musical Director "Casino Girl" Co.

FOR THE CHILDREN

He Will Succeed.

Not long ago I was on the point of leaving Detroit for a day or two. As I went down Griswold street I was accosted by a bright little fellow, "Carry your satchel to the depot?"

"No," I replied as I entered the Ypsilanti waiting room, "I'm going to stop right here."

"Carry your satchel out to the car?" kept up the small boy as he followed me in.

I settled myself to wait for the car and thought my youthful man of business had given me up. He stood outside on the pavement talking with his companions and punctuating his remarks by sundry nods in my direction. Presently the Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor car was announced. Before I had time to lay hands on my baggage my small boy had marched straight in, seized my suit case and marched out again. He boarded the car before it reached the depot, not even waiting for it to stop. In fact he had not waited for anything, not even for my consent. Probably he was of the opinion that "silence gives consent."

After I had seated myself he spread out a paper on my lap. "Have a Tribune, something to read all the way over." He evidently considered that he had scored a point by having a big paper to sell. Of course I bought it. He was so quick and so businesslike that I could not but admire him. That boy will never wait for something "to turn up."—L. M. Dithridge in American Boy.

The Timid Schoolmaster.

Great men when they were boys were often just like other boys, fond of fun and mischief. The boy who became Professor Gillespie proved this. He noticed—trust boys for noticing—that the schoolmaster was in great fear of thunder and lightning. Even when the sky grew overcast he used to eye the windows tremblingly. The boys, led on by Gillespie, turned his weakness at times to their own advantage. When a holiday was wanted, they used to get a herd liddle to "work" a stick against the railings outside and in other ways to make a noise that might pass for distant thunder. When the boys heard the sounds, one would utter in a stage whisper, "Thunder!" Some would even cry out, "There's a flash!" By and by the teacher would say, "You had better go home, boys, for a thunderstorm is coming on, and it will rain in torrents." The lads obeyed.

Why He Ran.

Two boys busily engaged fishing in strictly preserved water, for which only one was provided with a permit, were quite suddenly confronted by the gamekeeper, whereupon one of them, hastily collecting his tackle, set off at his best speed across the fields, the keeper following. After covering three or four miles of very heavy country the angler seated himself and awaited the panting and angry water bailie.

"Do you know," asked the keeper, "that you are not allowed to fish in that water without permission?"

"Yes," answered the lad, "but I have permission. I have a pass."

"What did you run for, then?" said the astonished and irate keeper.

"Oh, just to let the other lad away. He had no pass."—Scottish American.

Later.

Having used the word "kick" in its slang sense, little Clarence was taken to task by his mother.

"You shouldn't say that word."

"That's true, mamma, I shouldn't. It's more up to date to say 'knock.'"

A. E. MOBERG'S Great REDUCTION SALE.

Interesting Prices for Early Buyers.

We Continue the Sale

ALL THIS MONTH,

in the following lines. More Goods Added and general interest increasing because prices can't be duplicated.

Underwear Sale.

One case men's heavy fleece-lined underwear, never sold less than 50c., this week only. **29c**
Wool underwear, worth \$1.50
Sale Price. **98c**
Children's heavy fleece-lined underwear, only 19 & 25c

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Suit and Overcoat Sale!

Prices interesting because they are 25 to 33 1/2 per cent below the other fellows.

Important Pants Sale

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Good wool goods made to take the place of cheap cotton in price during this sale.

Our Cloak Sale

Continues and more goods and greater values are added in order to clear the tables this week if possible; the jackets and capes on Table No. 1 are wonders including \$10 and \$12 garments, Price. **\$4.95**
Cloak Table Number 2 contains all the finest garments, including Golf Capes, Jackets, worth up to \$18.00
Price. **\$7.50**

Ladies' Shirt Waist Sale.

All early purchases in flannel waists to close at big reduction in price, 75c., 98c., \$1.50 and \$1.95.
SHOES for men, Ladies' and Boys to close at reduction seldom made.
Merchandise values that can't be duplicated. Buy early and get first selection.

A. E. MOBERG,

Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes.

516-518 Front Street, Brainerd.

J. R. SMITH, FIRE INSURANCE, and Real Estate Office.

We represent 15 of the best "Fire" Companies, and use special forms to fully protect our policy holders, at lowest rates. Choice bargains in

Real Estate, Houses to Rent, Loans Negotiated.

Call day or evening, Room 2, Sleeper block, Brainerd, Minn.

Opera House bags at H. P. Dunn & Co's.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there's a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

Old papers 20 cents per hundred tied up in bundles at the DISPATCH office.

Cheap rates at the Wilber Hotel.

Meadow Land For Sale.

Who was it inquired of me for an extraordinary tract of hay meadow within easy reach of Brainerd? I am offering for sale the N 1/2, SE 1/4 Section 7, Township 45, Range 29, six miles from Brainerd and three-fourths of a mile from Jonesville. Forty tons of hay was cut this year from this meadow and it can be made good for eighty tons easily. Look at this quick if you want it.

J. M. ELDER.

Opsahl's Photograph Studio is open Sundays. Come early.

BRAINERD OPERA HOUSE

DOORS OPEN 7:45.
Curtain 8:30 Sharp.

Friday, December 6,

A... HOYT'S TEXAS... STEER

The most successful American Comedy ever produced. Fourteenth Season and still a record-breaker.

THE SAME GREAT CAST.

JAS. R. MCANN as "Maverick Brander."
LYDIA DICKSON as "Bossy."
And an excellent company, including the original

"Texas Steer" Quartette.

Prices \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.

Sale of Reserved Seats opens THURSDAY at 10 a. m., at Dunn's Drug Store.

Big Sale

Of good shoes now on at the Big 9 shoe store. R. F. WALTERS, 6th street.

Going out of the clothing business and selling the stock at actual cost price. Come and examine prices. HENRY I. COHEN.

Do you want to buy a range? Old stoves taken as part payment, see D. M. Clark & Co.

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

BY INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

E. C. GRIFFITH, City Editor.

Entered at the post-office at Brainerd, Minn., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Week.....Ten Cents
One Month.....Forty Cents
One Year.....Four Dollars

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1901.

Weather.

Generally fair tonight and Wednesday.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Joe Howe returned from the east this afternoon.

T. J. Neary left today for Minneapolis on business.

R. J. Hartley left this afternoon for Minneapolis on business.

W. E. Seelye left for Minneapolis and St. Paul this afternoon.

Mrs. A. A. White, of St. Paul, was in the city to attend the opening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davidson returned from their wedding trip this afternoon.

Editor Fuller, of the Transcript of Little Falls was a guest in the city last evening and took in the opening.

Miss Mildred Clough, who has been the guest of Miss Nevers in the city, returned this afternoon to her home in Aitkin.

Miss Lulu Kleis, who has been the guest of Miss Koop for a few days, returned to her home in Duluth this afternoon.

There was a meeting of the city council last night but there being no quorum an adjournment was taken to Saturday evening.

Mrs. R. L. Pratt and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. R. I. Pratt, are expected in the city tomorrow from Minneapolis for a visit. Mrs. R. L. Pratt is Mrs. E. W. Crane's mother.

Milton Gunckel, business manager for Eugene Blair, who will appear at the Brainerd Opera House in the near future in "Peg Woffington" was in the city yesterday afternoon.

The Ladies Aid society of the First Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. Dahn and Mrs. French, 1223, Norwood St. S. E., Wednesday afternoon at the usual hour. A full attendance is desired.

Judge of Probate McFadden received notification today that D. L. Smith, sent to the insane asylum at Fergus Falls from this county on December 23, 1896, died at that place on November 28 of this year from old age.

Prof. W. Fitch, Violinist at the new Brainerd Opera House, is desirous of getting up a class, being a teacher of violin, guitar, mandolin, cello and all string instruments. Leave orders at Graham's music store studio, 418 East Sixth street.

W. B. Jones, of Sylvan lake, was in the city this afternoon. He stated that there would be a grand masquerade ball at Jones' hall, Sylvan lake, on Friday evening, Dec. 13, and every one is invited. The ball is given by that popular organization, the Sylvan Lake Quadrille Club, which has been responsible for some very unique affairs in the past. Tickets will be \$1 including supper.

THEY STOLE COATS.

Sneak Thieves Make Away With Two Duck Coats From in Front of

A. G. Lagerquist's.

Last night the police were called upon to try and locate thieves who stole two duck coats from in front of A. G. Lagerquist's clothing store. The police suspected two men in town and were watching them but they got away with the coats without being caught.

This morning the coats were found under Cale & Bane's warehouse and it is thought that the thieves became leary and planted the spoils of their expedition. No arrests will be made as it would be impossible to make out a case against them as they were not seen.

Do you like a fine Oyster Stew? Then go to the Boston Restaurant and Bakery, 718 Laurel St. East.

J. A. STEPP.

You Need

Not go to a dry goods house to buy shoes cheap. I sell shoes only and can sell them to you cheaper, quality considered, than you can buy at any dry goods store. Big 9 Shoe Store, 6th street.

Neighborhood Gossip.

Bert Brooker, of Tower, indicted for the death of Archie Goodman, was found not guilty.

At Sparta, the losses from the late fire were about \$17,000, and all are being adjusted. There was about \$9,000 insurance.

Dr. M. L. Maryland was married Saturday evening to Miss Josephine Sullivan, at Fairbault, head nurse at Hunter hospital.

James Ross, a convict received from Duluth three years ago, died yesterday morning at Stillwater. His relatives were unknown.

Frank March, who was shot at Grand Forks Saturday night, by a man by the name of West, died yesterday afternoon, surrounded by friends and relatives.

Charles Rupprecht, of Burns, lost several cattle from some peculiar disease. He thought it was due to too much corn fodder but developments failed to prove such the case.

The state board of control has awarded to the Western Supply company, of St. Paul, the contract for materials for the repair of the heating system at the St. Cloud reformatory.

Charles Hale Linn, of Cannon Falls, who disappeared seven years ago, turned up recently with his lawyer, Colonel Sweeney, of Osage, Ia., looking after his interests in the Hale estate.

The Polish people of Winona Saturday evening, celebrated in a most elaborate manner the anniversary of the rebellion from Russia in 1830. A stirring address was made by Rev. Mr. Kobylinski, of St. Paul.

Arrangements have been made at New Paynesville with the Chicago Lyceum Bureau by which a series of entertainments will be given in this village the coming winter months, for the benefit of the public school library fund.

A. A. Campbell was standing on top of a car of ore at Duluth when the trap sprung unexpectedly and he shot downward with the ore, passing through the pocket of the dock and spout into the hold of the steamer, a distance of about 100 feet. He was terribly bruised but will recover.

On account of the Grain Growers' convention to be held in Fargo Jan. 8 to 11, the officials of the North Dakota and Northern Minnesota Poultry association have advanced the dates from the latter part of the month to those of the Grain Growers. This is done for the accommodation of many people who wish to attend both.

It took the jury just 35 minutes to declare Solomon Williams, who has been on trial at Walker for the past week, not guilty of the murder of James Morris. Frank H. Price, his attorney, made a most brilliant defense, showing conclusively that the killing was done entirely in self-defense.

REV. MR. FAARAR ACCEPTS

The Rectorship of St. Pauls Episcopal Church in this City and Will Or-

ficiate Sunday Jan 5.

Rev. Charles E. Faarar, of Lake Benton, Minn., who was tendered a call by the vestry of St. Pauls Episcopal church sometime ago, has accepted the rectorship of the church.

He will not be here until the first of January and the first service which he will hold in the church will be on January 5. The reverend gentleman is an able man and his acquisition to religious circles in this city will be valuable.

A Pretty Chafing Party.

Last night after the performance of the opera house Dr. and Mrs. Groves, gave a very pretty chafing party at their home to a number of friends. The following were the honored guests: Judge and Mrs. W. A. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Farar, Mr. and Mrs. George Ames, Mrs. Julia McFadden and Messrs. Kyle and Frederick.

Store your household goods with D. M. Clark & Co.

We have a full line of up-to-date mounts for the holidays. Different styles and shades. You can make engagements by telephone, 51-2.

A. M. OPSAHL, Photographer.

Buy your jewelry and silverware of E. S. Houghton and get a piece of elegant opal chinaware with each purchase of \$1.00 or more.

LARGE TRACTS ARE NOW TAXABLE.

Over Thirty Thousand Acres of the Great Northern Grant in Crow Wing.

WILL BE LISTED FOR SALE.

The Immense Tract Has Been Bought by Minneapolis and St. Paul Gentlemen.

After several weeks of dickering the state auditor has closed up the famous Biermann land grant deal, and he has deeded 272,000 acres of state land to the Great Northern Railway Co. A large amount of this land is in Aitkin, Cass and other counties in the northern part of the state and there are 35,856.14 acres in Crow Wing county. This land will all be placed on the tax list of the county now and will be open for settlement.

This immense tract has already been bought from the Great Northern by F. E. Kenaston of Minneapolis and O. A. Robertson of St. Paul. It is a spot cash transaction, and the purchase price is considerably over half a million dollars. It is the largest cash purchase of land ever made in the northwest. This land has been tied up in litigation for seven years, claimed by no one. It is now thrown open for settlement. Messrs. Kenaston and Robertson are president and general manager of the Minnesota Land and Colonization company, which will put the various tracts on the market immediately.

The Biermann land grant has been a nightmare to state officials and a fruitful source of trouble.

The Great Northern railway was entitled to ten sections of land for each mile of road built under the act of 1865. In 1894 all the selections had been made except for the St. Cloud and Hineley branch. The company was entitled to 425,664 acres, and had already taken about 150,000.

Adolph Biermann, then state auditor, denied the right of the company to make its own selection of lands, and arbitrarily picked out 271,565.94 acres, supposing that filled the grant. The company refused to accept the deed.

When R. C. Dunn came into office a few months later he upheld his predecessor. He found, however, that considerable land had been deeded twice, and that the company was entitled to some 15,000 acres more. This he deeded to them, and contended that the grant had been filled. To all inquiry about the land he referred inquirers to the Great Northern land department. They were from there referred back to the state auditor. Neither claimed the land. There were 120,000 acres in Aitkin county alone, and the dispute caused much hardship, retarding the settlement of the county.

Governor Clough sided with the railway company. Shortly before leaving office he wrote "canceled" on the back of the Biermann deeds and deeded the company 1,023 acres, in order to force the state into litigation over it.

Attorney General Douglas declined to be drawn into a legal controversy, fearing the outcome. The legislature instructed him to bring suit to cancel the Clough deed. This action was taken in 1899 and again in 1901, but the attorney general declined to act.

Meanwhile the available state land was rapidly taken up. About six weeks ago Mr. Dunn presented figures to the Great Northern company, showing that if the Biermann deed were set aside they would nevertheless have to take about two-thirds of the tract in order to fill their grant.

Mr. Biermann thought he was selecting the poorest land he could find, but since 1894 it has been found that much of the tract is valuable for agricultural purposes, and drainage will make the rest of it high class property.

Consequently the Great Northern officials turned a willing ear to a prospect of settlement. To make sure Mr. Dunn employed his well known talents as a land salesman, and found purchasers for the land. Messrs. Kenaston and Robertson agreed to buy it if the Great Northern accepted it and gave them clear title. M. D. Grover, general solicitor for the road, and, and L. W. Hill agreed

to the terms and the consent of James J. Hill was secured by wire.

The Biermann deed, however, was not accepted, and the Great Northern was not forced to surrender its contention. It was found that the Biermann deed was a little short of the required amount. There were 272,015 acres due the company, and Biermann had only deeded 271,565.

The Clough deed had already been entered, so it was allowed to stand, and 574 acres were stricken off the original Biermann grant. With this difference the land conveyed was the original Biermann selection.

The land is now taxable in the various counties, and the state will receive revenue from it. It will also be opened for settlement.

Nearly half the land is in Aitkin county. The rest is in Carlton, Cass, Itasca, Crow Wing, Wadena, Otter Tail, Becker, Hubbard and Beltrami. Most of the land is well adapted for dairying and stock raising. It will go on the market at something like \$5 an acre, easy payments.

Liked The Piano.

BRAINERD, MINN., Dec. 3, 1901.

MY DEAR MR. GRAHAM:

It gives me great pleasure to express to you my opinion in regard to the "Packard" piano you placed in the new opera house last evening. It is equally as good as a Steinway, a Chickering or a Knabe. It was entirely satisfactory in every way. In these days it is like finding an "oasis in a desert" to get a really good piano in a theatre. I found an "oasis" last night.

Very truly yours

ALFRED M. LONGSTAFF,

Musical Director "Casino Girl" Co.

FOR THE CHILDREN

He Will Succeed.

Not long ago I was on the point of leaving Detroit for a day or two. As I went down Griswold street I was accosted by a bright little fellow, "Carry your satchel to the depot?"

"No," I replied as I entered the Ypsilanti waiting room, "I'm going to stop right here."

"Carry your satchel out to the car?" kept up the small boy as he followed me in.

I settled myself to wait for the car and thought my youthful man of business had given me up. He stood outside on the pavement talking with his companions and punctuating his remarks by sundry nods in my direction. Presently the Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor car was announced. Before I had time to lay hands on my baggage my small boy had marched straight in, seized my satchel and marched out again. He boarded the car before it reached the depot, not even waiting for it to stop. In fact he had not waited for anything, not even for my consent. Probably he was of the opinion that "silence gives consent."

After I had seated myself he spread out a paper on my lap. "Have a Tribune, something to read all the way over." He evidently considered that he had scored a point by having a big paper to sell. Of course I bought it. He was so quick and so businesslike that I could not but admire him. That boy will never wait for something "to turn up."—L. M. Dithridge in American Boy.

The Timid Schoolmaster.

Great men when they were boys were often just like other boys, fond of fun and mischief. The boy who became Professor Gillespie proved this. He noticed—trust boys for noticing—that the schoolmaster was in great fear of thunder and lightning. Even when the sky grew overcast he used to eye the windows tremblingly. The boys, led on by Gillespie, turned his weakness at times to their own advantage. When a holiday was wanted, they used to get a herd liddle to "work" a stick against the railings outside and in other ways to make a noise that might pass for distant thunder. When the boys heard the sounds, one would utter in a stage whisper, "Thunder!" Some would even cry out, "There's a flash!" By and by the teacher would say, "You had better go home, boys, for a thunderstorm is coming on, and it will rain in torrents." The lads obeyed.

Why He Ran.

Two boys busily engaged fishing in strictly preserved water, for which only one was provided with a permit, were quite suddenly confronted by the gamekeeper, whereupon one of them, hastily collecting his tackle, set off at his best speed across the fields, the keeper following. After covering three or four miles of very heavy country the angler seated himself and awaited the panting and angry water bailie. "Do you know," asked the keeper, "that you are not allowed to fish in that water without permission?" "Yes," answered the lad, "but I have permission. I have a pass." "What did you run for, then?" said the astonished and irate keeper. "Oh, just to let the other lad away. He had not a pass."—Scottish American.

Later.

Having used the word "kick" in its slang sense, little Clarence was taken to task by his mother. "You shouldn't say that word." "That's true, mamma, I shouldn't. It's more up to date to say 'knock.'"

A. E. MOBERG'S Great REDUCTION SALE.

Interesting Prices for Early Buyers.

We Continue the Sale

ALL THIS MONTH,

in the following lines. More Goods Added and general interest increasing because prices can't be duplicated.

Underwear Sale.

One case men's heavy fleece-lined underwear, never sold less than 50c., this week only..... **29c**
Wool underwear, worth \$1.50 **98c**
Sale Price.....
Children's heavy fleece-lined underwear, only 19 & 25c

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Suit and Overcoat Sale!

Prices interesting because they are 25 to 33 1/2 per cent below the other fellows.

Important Pants Sale

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Good wool goods made to take the place of cheap cotton in price during this sale.

Our Cloak Sale

Continues and more goods and greater values are added in order to clear the tables this week if possible; the Jackets and capes on Table No. 1 are wonders including \$10 and \$12 garments, Price..... **\$4.95**
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A... HOYT'S!

TEXAS...
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THE SAME GREAT CAST.

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Do you want to buy a range? Old stoves taken as part payment, see D. M. Clark & Co.

THEATRE OPENING A BRILLIANT EVENT.

Brainerd Dressed in Gala Attire At First Performance in New Opera House.

Excellent Stage Facilities Makes Possible the Appearance of Large Productions.

Everyone Present Declared the New Brainerd House a Perfect Gem.

The Auditorium Was Packed to Overflowing With City's Swagger Set.

All Brainerd was out in its gayest attire last night at the opening of the new opera house, and never before has there been a more fashionable and stylish gathering in the city, the event being signalized especially by elaborate displays of pretty gowns rich, and elegant with the latest that a lavish hand of art can be directed to procure.

The beautiful coloring of the new and richly furnished walls of the theatre, the embellishments in the beautiful draperies about the boxes and the foyer, the harmonious tints in the scenic properties of the house, and the auditorium filled with ladies in handsome gowns, with a perfect shower of dazzling lights to illuminate the scene, made the picture one of the most lovely to behold, the iridescent coloring giving an inspiring feeling to the lover of beautiful and harmonious effects.

The list of elegant gowns and by whom they were worn would be too long to publish. The DISPATCH had intended to procure these names and a description of each gown. There were many out of town guests at the theatre and the event was made a brilliant society affair, a fitting opening to the season's gaiety. All the society folk of the city seemed to take this as a nucleus for social formations and the Brainerd Opera House will in all likelihood become popular as a Mecca for Brainerd's swagger set.

The boxes presented a stylish air. In one of the lower boxes were Ex-Mayor J. H. Koop, wife and son, the Misses Koop. In another one of the lower boxes was Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sanborn and family and Mrs. Kate Closterman, of Staples, mother of Mrs. Sanborn. In the front box to the right of the house was C. N. Parker and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Parker, and the rear box was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Kretz, Miss Spalding and Messrs. Bert Parker and Clarence Hill.

In the upper box on the right hand side Hon. A. F. Ferris and a party of friends including Hon. A. N. Dare, of Elk River, Hon. C. B. Buckman, of Little Falls and Lord George Kibbie, of the Merchants Hotel, St. Paul, were seated. In the box to the rear sat Mr. and Mrs. R. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Reilly occupied a box on the left hand side another box party consisted of the Misses Adams, Barker and Curry and Messrs. Battcheller and F. B. Johnson. All the ladies were beautifully gowned for the event.

"The Casino Girl" was selected as the piece for the opening and long before the hour of performance the house was crowded, and as the business manager remarked, it was one of the prettiest audiences that the company has greeted for some time. The production was very satisfactory, and it is thought that hardly a person in the house went away feeling disappointed. It is a high class comedy well staged and is considered a magnificent performance.

The performance last night gives the people of Brainerd an idea of the excellent facilities of the stage in the new house. This company used its own scenery, and used all of it, and there is not a theatre goer in the city but that will say that the stage effect last night was almost perfect. The stage is large and roomy, and it will never be necessary for any company to cut out parts of the performance on this account. Members of the company were especially gratified with this end of the house, being particularly pleased with the modernized ideas

draperies and these have been selected with great taste, the coloring matching with that on the scenic drop curtain. The draperies are the best imported upholstered French goods and cost the association in the neighborhood of \$500. The harmony of the coloring of the draperies and the scenic drop, and the renaissance style of the decorations of the house, with green and gold tints, under the glare of the light, makes a wonderfully pretty effect.

The seats in the parquet are all upholstered and have been selected with a care to bring out the general harmonizing effect of the interior of the theatre. There are 187 seats in the parquet. The arrangement of the foyer is especially modern. The entrance to the gallery, or the "nigger heaven," as it is sometime called is in the lobby and not in the foyer as in some houses, so that this feature of the house is made a separate department in itself. The entire arrangements of the foyer, lobby, reception rooms, and box office is modern in every way.

The stage has a depth of 33 feet, is 57 feet wide and its height to the gridiron is 48 feet. The stage is equipped with all the accessories for the production of a first class piece, and Brainerd theatre goers will never have cause to regret that any part of a show has been "cut out." The stage is one of the most conveniently arranged in the northwest, not only from an advantageous standpoint for the house, but the members of theatrical companies have been considered, and actors who visit this house will find all the latest and most modern equipments. The dressing rooms are large, commodious and airy and the lavatories and toilet rooms are all arranged in a most satisfactory manner.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The attractive programs distributed to the patrons of the opera house last night contained announcements of companies booked for the current month. The list is a very attractive one, and includes Hoyt's best comedy, "A Texas Steer;" Miss Eugenie Blair in an elaborate production of her new play, "Peg Woffington;" the famous Lewis Morrison production of "Faust;" the Royal Italian Band, which organization comprises fifty of Italy's best instrumentalists, and is undoubtedly the best concert band that has ever toured this country; and the Chase-Lister stock company, which will be seen in an excellent repertoire of comedies and dramas. The theatre patrons of Brainerd are to be congratulated upon the opportunities offered them in the matter of entertainment during the first month the handsome opera house is open.

Hoyt's most laughable satire upon national politics, "A Texas Steer," comes to the Brainerd opera house next Friday evening, after a highly successful tour across the continent. This celebrated comedy is always a welcome offering wherever it is presented, for it affords theatre-goers a double opportunity to enjoy a hearty laugh and a good play both at the same time. Of all the Hoyt plays "A Texas Steer" ranks as best. In it the famous playwright aimed higher than in any of his other farce-comedies, but at the same time he filled it to overflowing with fun and merriment. The piece deals in the happiest way with politics, both local and national, and as it is absolutely non-partisan all parties are pleased and interested. It carries one into the midst of the intrigues and plots so common with Washington political life and gives the audience a crude but absorbing idea of the ways of the average politician and office-seeker. There is a charming little love story interwoven and an occasional touch of pathos, in the midst of the rollicking fun, that surprises one almost to tears.

The company this year is one of exceptional strength. James R. McCann, the inimitable "Haverick Brander," is still at the head of the organization, having almost grown grey-haired in this part. Of the other old time favorites, Gustave Neave as "Major Yell," Edward L. Boas as "Col. Bragg," Lizzie Kendall as "Mrs. Brander" and Katie Fawcett as "Dixie Style" will also be seen in their original parts. This season two notable improvements have been made in the "Bossy" of Lydia Dickson and the "Brassy-Gall" of James A. Devlin, who give a far better portrayal of these roles than they ever had before.

The sale of reserved seats opens Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at Dunn's drug store.

Eugenie Blair's magnificent production of "Peg Woffington," which was adapted for her by Wendell Allison Hobart from Charles Read's classic novel of the same name, will be presented in its entirety in this city in the near future.

The play is a new one but the care and elaborateness with which it is produced has caused it to score a lasting success in every city where it has been played. In creating the role of "Peg," Miss Blair has honestly earned a well deserved triumph and has enriched the stage with a new character that is effectively pleasing.

Earn your own Xmas spending money. \$12 to \$15 a week until Jan. 1st. No soliciting. Work done at home, spare time. Anderson & Co., Box 367, Milwaukee, Wis.

Going out of the clothing business and selling the stock at actual cost price. Come and examine prices. HENRY I. COHEN.

COMMISSIONERS IN SESSION.

The Regular Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners Being Held at the Court House.

Yesterday afternoon the board of county commissioners met at the court house and the time yesterday and today has been taken up with routine business.

The auditing committee consisting of the clerk of court, county auditor and chairman of the board of county commissioners submitted their report of the condition of the office of County Treasurer, Frater at the close of business November 30, which is as follows:

Money In First Nat. Bank	\$28,347.09
" " N. P. Bank	12,694.54
Currency	15.00
Postage and Express Paid	10.43
Postage and stamps	1.24
Silver, nickels and cents	21.32
Checks	5.25
Total	\$41,195.87

MCCULLOUGH NOMINATED.

For the Office of Deputy Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of the State of Minnesota.

George McCullough has received word from the grand master of the I. O. O. F. of the state that he has been nominated for the office of deputy grand master for the state. This is quite an honor and it is understood that Mr. McCullough has the backing of all the members of Unity Lodge of this city.

The several lodges of the state will vote on officers in the near future and it is hoped by Mr. McCullough's friends that he will be elected.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE.

Will Often Help You Greatly. Read What a Brainerd Citizen Says.

You may hesitate to listen to the advice of strangers, but the testimony of friends or residents of Brainerd is worth your most careful attention. It is an easy matter to investigate such proof as this. Then the evidence must be conclusive. Read the following:

Mrs. N. G. Blake, of West Brainerd says: "I suffered a great deal from inflammation of the kidneys and I grew worse in place of better. My back in the region of the kidneys was sore, was lame and hurt me very much, an aching pain being ever present. The kidney secretions were dark in color and on standing deposited much sediment. When Doan's Kidney Pills were advertised I sent my son for a box. I was a little afraid I would not be able to use them for I cannot take some kind of medicine."

I found, however, that they were mild in their operations and did not produce any bad effects. Before taking them very long the kidney secretions became healthy in color, all deposit was removed, and the soreness and pain were replaced by a perfectly comfortable feeling."

Sold for 50 cents a box, at the McFadden Drug Co., H. P. Dunn & Co., and all druggists. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

A Card of Thanks.

To the machinists and boiler-makers and all other employees of the Northern Pacific shops:

We hereby extend our sincere thanks for your ready and liberal contribution in our time of sorrow and need. May the blessing of Him who hath said "In as much as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me," be yours.

E. J. PHILLIPS.
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A beautiful assortment of all grades, some very pretty Misses sets.

R. PARKER

BICYCLES and Bicycle Repairing.

AT

Murphy & Sherlund's LAUREL ST.

Sole agents for the Celebrated

Gopher

HEATING PLANTS.

Get your heating plants ready now during the warm weather. We do this class of work cheaply and promptly.

Front Street Jewelry Store, 706. A beautiful sterling silver spoon will be given free to every purchaser of \$5.00 up from today until Xmas only. A. P. REYMOND.

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I Sell

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We are busy every day making pictures. Come early for yours. OPSAHL, Photographer.

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THEATRE OPENING A BRILLIANT EVENT.

Brainerd Dressed in Gala Attire At First Performance in New Opera House.

Excellent Stage Facilities Makes Possible the Appearance of Large Productions.

Everyone Present Declared the New Brainerd House a Perfect Gem.

The Auditorium Was Packed to Overflowing With City's Swagger Set.

All Brainerd was out in its gayest attire last night at the opening of the new opera house, and never before has there been a more fashionable and stylish gathering in the city, the event being signalized especially by elaborate displays of pretty gowns rich, and elegant with the latest that a lavish hand of art can be directed to procure.

The beautiful coloring of the new and richly furnished walls of the theatre, the embellishments in the beautiful draperies about the boxes and the foyer, the harmonious tints in the scenic properties of the house, and the auditorium filled with ladies in handsome gowns, with a perfect shower of dazzling lights to illuminate the scene, made the picture one of the most lovely to behold, the iridescent coloring giving an inspiring feeling to the lover of beautiful and harmonious effects.

The list of elegant gowns and by whom they were worn would be too long to publish. THE DISPATCH had intended to procure these names and a description of each gown. There were many out of town guests at the theatre and the event was made a brilliant society affair, a fitting opening to the season's gaiety. All the society folk of the city seemed to take this as a nucleus for social formations and the Brainerd Opera House will in all likelihood become popular as a Mecca for Brainerd's swaggar set.

The boxes presented a stylish air. In one of the lower boxes were Ex-Mayor J. H. Koop, wife and son, the Misses Koop. In another one of the lower boxes was Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sanborn and family and Mrs. Kate Closterman, of Staples, mother of Mrs. Sanborn. In the front box to the right of the house was C. N. Parker and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Parker, and the rear box was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Krentz, Miss Spalding and Messrs. Bert Parker and Clarence Hill.

In the upper box on the right hand side Hon. A. F. Ferris and a party of friends including Hon. A. N. Dare, of Elk River, Hon. C. B. Buckman, of Little Falls and Landlord George Kibbie, of the Merchants Hotel, St. Paul, were seated. In the box to the rear sat Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Wise. Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Reilly occupied a box on the left hand side another box party consisted of the Misses Adams, Barker and Curry and Messrs. Batcheller and F. B. Johnson. All the ladies were beautifully gowned for the event.

"The Casino Girl" was selected as the piece for the opening and long before the hour of performance the house was crowded, and as the business manager remarked, it was one of the prettiest audiences that the company has greeted for some time. The production was very satisfactory, and it is thought that hardly a person in the house went away feeling disappointed. It is a high class comedy well staged and is considered a magnificent performance.

The performance last night gives the people of Brainerd an idea of the excellent facilities of the stage in the new house. This company used its own scenery, and used all of it, and there is not a theatre goer in the city but that will say that the stage effect last night was almost perfect. The stage is large and roomy, and it will never be necessary for any company to cut out parts of the performance on this account. Members of the company were especially gratified with this end of the house, being particularly pleased with the modernized ideas

put into the makeup. The lights as could be seen last night were also perfect in every detail. There will be little difficulty in putting on the many large productions which Manager Walker has booked for Brainerd. The house is modern in all its details, and the effect of the performance last night, given on this stage, is a criterion by which all theatre-goers can be governed by.

Coupled with the fact that the house has been built with all the modern ideas in mind, Manager Walker has also made a strenuous effort to equip the same with modern departures. The ushers throughout the house, and also the water boys and opera glass boy, are uniformed. The room at the end of the lobby, which was supposed to have been used for a manager's office has been transformed into a sort of retiring room where ladies and gentlemen may leave their wraps. This room was not quite completed last night but by the next performance it will be. The room will be elegantly furnished throughout. Mrs. Annie F. Simpson has been secured as matron of the new opera house and she will always be in the reception room at the beginning of performances to attend to the wants of the ladies and will be at their service throughout. Mrs. Simpson is well known to the Brainerd public, having served on various occasions in the same capacity.

The house has a competent corps of ushers under the direction of Chief Usher J. Ralph Nevers. The young men were on duty for the first time last night and acquitted themselves most creditably. They were dressed in military red jackets with brass buttons, standing collars and black trousers and their presence in attire of this kind made a very dignified appearance. The young men who have been appointed to these positions are: James McGinnis, Walter Wieland, Maurice Mantor, Harry Patek, Fred Sanborn and Howard Ingersoll. Carl Wright is the opera glass boy and Fritz Koop and Arthur Allen are water boys.

The work on the stage went very smoothly and Stage Manager Kenny deserves great credit, it being a new stage and an entire new crew.

Charles W. Hoffman will hereafter be in the box office and will see to it that patrons of the house get what they want in the seat line.

The success of the opening was assured before last night. The opera house association netted a neat sum from the nights performance and are very well pleased with the result.

The praise of the public from all sides must have been gratifying to them last night, as it is realized on all hands that the opera house fills a long felt want.

Another matter that the theatre-goers in this city have reason to be proud of is the fact that the Brainerd Opera House is now one of the many houses which composes the Red River Valley Circuit, a line of theatres which are among the best in the northwest, all controlled and under the general management of C. P. Walker. They include the Winnipeg, Grand Forks, Fargo and Crookston houses. This gives patrons an idea of what may be expected from such a circuit. The best attractions go to these cities and Manager Walker's bookings will be the same for Brainerd.

Mr. Walker is, without doubt, one of the best theatrical men in the northwest. His long experience as a caterer to the theatre-going public of the section of the northwest embraced within this circuit has demonstrated beyond doubt that he has few equals. His houses have reputations that is an envy to theatrical managers elsewhere.

The interior decorations are very beautiful especially at night when lighted up. The style is artistic relief work the colors gold and green being carried throughout. The same firm also secured the contract for the

draperies and these have been selected with great taste, the coloring matching with that on the scenic drop curtain. The draperies are the best imported upholstered French goods and cost the association in the neighborhood of \$500. The harmony of the coloring of the draperies and the scenic drop, and the renaissance style of the decorations of the house, with green and gold tints, under the glare of the light, makes a wonderfully pretty effect.

The seats in the parquet are all upholstered and have been selected with a care to bring out the general harmonizing effect of the interior of the theatre. There are 187 seats in the parquet. The arrangement of the foyer is especially modern. The entrance to the gallery, or the "nigger heaven," as it is sometime called is in the lobby and not in the foyer as in some houses, so that this feature of the house is made a separate department in its self. The entire arrangements of the foyer, lobby, reception rooms, and box office is modern in every way.

The stage has a depth of 33 feet, is 57 feet wide and its height to the gridiron is 48 feet. The stage is equipped with all the accessories for the production of a first class piece, and Brainerd theatre goers will never have cause to regret that any part of a show has been "cut out." The stage is one of the most conveniently arranged in the northwest, not only from an advantageous standpoint for the house, but the members of theatrical companies have been considered, and actors who visit this house will find all the latest and most modern equipments. The dressing rooms are large, commodious and airy and the lavatories and toilet rooms are all arranged in a most satisfactory manner.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The attractive programs distributed to the patrons of the opera house last night contained announcements of companies booked for the current month. The list is a very attractive one, and includes Hoyt's best comedy, "A Texas Steer;" Miss Eugenie Blair in an elaborate production of her new play, "Peg Woffington;" the famous Lewis Morrison production of "Faust;" the Royal Italian Band, which organization comprises fifty of Italy's best instrumentalists, and is undoubtedly the best concert band that has ever toured this country; and the Chase-Lister stock company, which will be seen in an excellent repertoire of comedies and dramas. The theatre patrons of Brainerd are to be congratulated upon the opportunities offered them in the matter of entertainment during the first month the handsome opera house is open.

Hoyt's most laughable satire upon national politics, "A Texas Steer," comes to the Brainerd opera house next Friday evening, after a highly successful tour across the continent. This celebrated comedy is always a welcome offering wherever it is presented, for it affords theatre-goers a double opportunity to enjoy a hearty laugh and a good play both at the same time. Of all the Hoyt plays "A Texas Steer" ranks as best. In it the famous playwright aimed higher than in any of his other farce-comedies, but at the same time he filled it to overflowing with fun and merriment. The piece deals in the happiest way with politics, both local and national, and as it is absolutely non-partisan all parties are pleased and interested. It carries one into the midst of the intrigues and plots so common with Washington political life and gives the audience a crude but absorbing idea of the ways of the average politician and office-seeker. There is a charming little love story interwoven and an occasional touch of pathos, in the midst of the rollicking fun, that surprises one almost to tears.

The company this year is one of exceptional strength. James R. McCann, the inimitable "Haverick Brander," is still at the head of the organization, having almost grown grey-haired in this part. Of the other old time favorites, Gustave Neaville as "Major Yell," Edward L. Boas as "Col. Bragg," Lizzie Kendall as "Mrs. Brander" and Katie Fawcett as "Dixie Style" will also be seen in their original parts. This season two notable improvements have been made in the "Bossy" of Lydia Dickson and the "Brassy Gall" of James A. Devlin, who give a far better portrayal of these roles than they ever had before.

The sale of reserved seats opens Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at Dunn's drug store.

Eugenie Blair's magnificent production of "Peg Woffington," which was adapted for her by Wendell Allison Hobart from Charles Read's classic novel of the same name, will be presented in its entirety in this city in the near future.

The play is a new one but the care and elaborateness with which it is produced has caused it to score a lasting success in every city where it has been played. In creating the role of "Peg," Miss Blair has honestly earned a well deserved triumph and has enriched the stage with a new character that is effectively pleasing.

Earn your own Xmas spending money. \$12 to \$15 a week until Jan. 1st. No soliciting. Work done at home, spare time. Anderson & Co., Box 367, Milwaukee, Wis.

Going out of the clothing business and selling the stock at actual cost price. Come and examine prices. HENRY I. COHEN.

COMMISSIONERS IN SESSION.

The Regular Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners Being Held at the Court House.

Yesterday afternoon the board of county commissioners met at the court house and the time yesterday and today has been taken up with routine business.

The auditing committee consisting of the clerk of court, county auditor and chairman of the board of county commissioners submitted their report of the condition of the office of County Treasurer, Frater at the close of business November 30, which is as follows:

Money In First Nat. Bank	\$28,347.09
" " N. P. Bank	12,694.54
Currency	15.00
Postage and Express Paid	10.43
Postage and stamps	1.24
Silver, nickles and cents	21.32
Checks	5.25

Total.....\$41,195.87

McCULLOUGH NOMINATED.

For the Office of Deputy Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of the State of Minnesota.

George McCullough has received word from the grand master of the I. O. O. F. of the state that he has been nominated for the office of deputy grand master for the state. This is quite an honor and it is understood that Mr. McCullough has the backing of all the members of Unity Lodge of this city.

The several lodges of the state will vote on officers in the near future and it is hoped by Mr. McCullough's friends that he will be elected.

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ation and maintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before.

Wise forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water or grass, from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests for use. Forests are not an end in themselves; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forest is a direct way for agriculture threatens our well being.

The practical usefulness of the national forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a widespread demand by the people of the west for their protection with extensive reservations. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past. Additions should be made to them whenever practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly businesslike management.

At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the general land office, the mapping and description of their timber and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the bureau of forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. The bureau of forestry should be united in the bureau of forestry, to which they properly belong. The present diffusion of responsibility is bad from every standpoint. It prevents that effective co-operation between the government and the men who utilize the resources of the reserves which the interests of the people demand. The scientific bureau generally should be put under the department of agriculture. The president should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the department of agriculture. He already has such power in the case of lands needed by the departments of war and the navy.

Irrigation. The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to those which depend on wood and grass. The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country today if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made reserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by live stock, above all by sheep. The increase in deer, elk and other animals in the Yellowstone park shows what may be expected when other mountainous forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground breeding birds, including grouse and quail, and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the water storing capacity of the surface has been destroyed or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

In cases where natural conditions have been restored for a few years vegetation has again carpeted the ground, birds and deer are coming back, and hundreds of persons, especially in the mountainous regions, come each summer to enjoy the privilege of camping. Some at least of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds and free camping grounds for the ever increasing numbers of our vacationers who come each summer to rest, hunt and recreation in the splendid forests and flower clad meadows of our mountains. The forest reserves should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole and not sacrificed to the shortsighted greed of a few.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the flow of water and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservation.

Storage Works Necessary. The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of water and to store the surplus. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved, and the resources of single states would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function, and it is one of the features of the arid region for the national government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of the present policy of river control under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams.

The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry seasons and the same course followed in the same laws as the natural flow. The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which are made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the government for actual settlers and the cost of construction should so far as possible be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with the use of the water.

The policy of the national government should be to aid irrigation in the arid states and territories in such manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves and as will stimulate needed reforms in the state laws and regulations governing irrigation.

Will Enrich the Whole Country. The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic states. The settlement of the arid lands will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectively prevent western crops

petition with eastern agriculture. Indeed the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of industry and commerce which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful homemaking is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation.

The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the policy of wise forest protection. It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned, both as to what can and what cannot be safely attempted, by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning the government should make clear beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public interest. No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy selfish personal or local interests, but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extravagance, and the believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

Irrigation Laws. Whatever the nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with and tend to improve the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over two hundred millions of acres of the United States are now irrigated. The construction of irrigation works and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself, but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of the water, but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid states have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Laws and decrees have been made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership or a control equivalent to ownership.

Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive, and the water apart from land cannot be used without causing enduring wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the water. The public interest in the water should be recognized. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is too abundant to justify hoarding it, have no proper application in a dry country.

The Only Right to Water. In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom, creating perpetual water rights to others than users without compensation to the public is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the western states have already recognized this and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual state ownership of water.

The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the nation's aid and co-operation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished. Laws so vitally affecting the future of the public interest, when they have the sanction of the irrigators, reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the enlightenment of the people most concerned. The larger development which national aid insures should, however, awaken in every arid state the determination to make its irrigation system equal to the best in the world. Nothing could be more unwise than for isolated communities to continue to learn everything experimentally instead of profiting by what is already known elsewhere. We are dealing with the future of the nation, and in the pregnant years while institutions are forming, and what we do will affect not only the present but future generations.

Our aim should be not simply to reclaim the largest area of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to create for this new industry the best possible social and economic conditions, and this requires that we not only understand the existing situation, but avail ourselves of the best experience of the time in the solution of its problems. A careful study should be made both by the nation and the states of the irrigation conditions here and abroad. Utilizing the knowledge thus necessary for the nation to co-operate with the several arid states in proportion as these states by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it.

Hawaii and Porto Rico. In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor. We wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view. The well-being of the average homemaker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should be as nearly as possible modeled on our homestead system.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly too much to expect that the islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico will be developed more than as to any state or territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. The material welfare must be fully and justly considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

Cuba and the Philippines. In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress, and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles as she unfolds this new page of her destiny we extend our heartfelt greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere in the world there is no more beautiful country. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand in international matters in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power, and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony

and difficult path that leads to self government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves, and as an earnest of what we intend to do we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

Treatment of Filipinos. It is no light task for a nation to achieve a reputation for justice and liberty without which the institutions of free government are but empty mockery. Our people are now successfully governing themselves because for more than a thousand years they have been slowly fitting themselves, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, toward that end. What has taken us thirty generations to achieve we cannot expect to see another race accomplish out of hand, especially when large portions of that race start very far behind the point which our ancestors had reached even thirty generations ago. In dealing with the Philippine people we must be guided by the same principles of forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of color, and to make them fit for self government after the fashion of the really free nations.

History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants as the Philippines have shown in their progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such a desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity. The character of the United States as an associate and subordinate is a proof, if such be needed, of the sincerity of our effort to give the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self government exactly as fast as they show themselves fit to exercise it. Since the civil government was established not an appointment has been made without reference to the fitness of the man and the needs of the service.

Policy of Local Self Government. In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer sincerely desiring to find out the facts and influence of our policy for the welfare of the natives can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have gone to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. To have taken a single step farther or faster in advance would have been folly and weakness and might have brought about a disaster. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious first for their sakes and next because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them the liberty for which they are fit.

The only fear of overanxiety for which we are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves self government has been given in that district. There is no equality of fitness for self government which has been received. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it. Such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is no the slightest chance of our failing to show the utmost consideration for the Filipinos. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the pirates and highway robbers of the world. Encouragement direct or indirect to these insurgents stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and ampest consideration, but to hold him out of the path of civilization, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful we will take the same measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrection and the ladrone.

The heartiest praise is due to large numbers of the natives of the islands for their steadfast loyalty. The Macabebes have been conspicuous for their courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that the secretary of war be empowered to take some systematic action in the way of aiding those of these men who are crippled in the service and the families of those who are killed.

Philippine Legislation. The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprise. Nothing would benefit them so much as the opening of the islands to industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war. Of course no business man will go into the Philippines unless it is to his interest to do so, and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that we should go in. It is therefore necessary that the congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed, so that franchisees (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

Not to permit this is to do a wrong to the Philippines. The franchisees must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will guarantee the islands against any kind of improper exploitation. But the vast natural wealth of the islands must be developed, and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be thrown open to individual enterprise, which has been the real factor in the development of every region over which our flag has flown. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise, and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines. It is like advanced points in the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations. Either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with a private cable company.

The Isthmian Canal. No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South

America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with a view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and south Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time and which guarantees to this nation every right that it may have in connection with the canal. In this treaty the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assuming the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guarantee or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the senate, and if approved the congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

The true end of every great and free people should be self respecting peace, and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world of recent years wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or semibarbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it, but more and more peoples are realizing that the condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make worldwide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

The Monroe Doctrine. This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference. The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas as it is of the United States. Just seventy-eight years have passed since President Monroe in his annual message announced that "the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future negotiation by any European power." In other words, the Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in nowise intended as hostile to any nation, but it is a declaration of the intention to give no aid to any aggression by one world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

During the past century other influences have established a permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the new world nations. This doctrine has nothing to do with commercial relations with any American power. It is the truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guarantee of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not ask that the United States should be the sole market for the products of any other American state. We do not ask that the United States should be the sole market for the products of any other American state. We do not ask that the United States should be the sole market for the products of any other American state.

Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guarantee of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of our neighbors. We wish to work with them hand in hand, so that all of us may be uplifted together, and we rejoice over the good fortune of any of them, we gladly hail their material prosperity and political stability and are concerned and alarmed if any of them fall into the hands of a foreign power. We do not wish to see any old world military power grow up on this continent or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The peoples of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way.

The Navy. The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of view, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare and, above all, to the peace of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Every nation which has a fleet of ships in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size or else be prepared definitely for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our navy is able to be carried in foreign bottoms we must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the isthmian canal is fast becoming one of the major questions of the people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency and should be made to answer to our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the cheapest and surest guarantee against war. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this nation can possibly pay.

Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is no single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace, and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to render to theirs in return. To insure fair play to the safety of the American people. Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the western hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making our intention to us commercially and to the rest of the world to be carried in foreign bottoms we must have war craft to protect it. Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the isthmian canal is fast becoming one of the major questions of the people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency and should be made to answer to our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the cheapest and surest guarantee against war. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this nation can possibly pay.

It is not possible to improvise a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. Some auxiliary vessels will be drawn into service which will do in a desultory way better for the minor work, and a proportion of raw men can be mixed with the highly trained, their shortcomings being made good by the skill of their fellows, but the efficient fighting force of the navy when engaged against a hostile fleet will be composed exclusively in the warships that have been regularly built and in the officers and men who through years of faithful performance of sea duty have been trained to handle their formidable but complex and delicate weapons with the highest efficiency. In the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago had been launched from two to fourteen years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the conning towers, the gun turrets and the engine rooms had through long years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty.

Our present navy was begun in 1882. At that period our navy consisted of a collection of antiquated wooden ships already almost as out of place against modern war vessels as the galleys of Alcibiades and Hamelin; certainly as the ships of Tromp and Blake. Nor at that time did we have naval officers of the caliber of men of war. Under the wise legislation of the congress and the successful administration of a succession of patriotic secretaries of the navy belonging to both political parties the work of upbuilding the navy went on, and ships equal to any in the world of their kind were continually added, and, what was even more important, these ships were exercised at sea singly and in squadrons until the men aboard them were able to get the best possible service out of them. The result was seen in the short war with Spain, which was decided with such rapidity because of the infinitely greater preparedness of our navy than of the Spanish navy.

The Part Played by Congress. While awaiting the fullest honor to the men who really carried the war, I mention the ships which destroyed the Spanish sea forces in the Philippines and in Cuba, we must not forget that an equal meed of praise belongs to those without whom neither blow could have been struck. The congressmen who voted for years in advance the money to lay down the ships, to equip the crews, to buy the torpedoes, the submarines, the battleships and the business men and workmen who furnished what the congress had authorized, the secretaries of the navy who asked for and expended the appropriations and finally the officers who in fair weather and foul on actual sea service trained and disciplined the crews of the ships which were no longer in the light, are entitled to a full share in the glory of Manila and Santiago and the respect accorded by every true American to those who wrought such signal triumph for our country. It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph of 1898. If we fall to show forethought and preparation now, the navy come a time when disaster will befall us instead of triumph, and should this time come the fault will rest primarily not upon those whom the accident of events puts in supreme command at the moment, but upon those who have failed to prepare in advance.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battleships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft. Every possible effort should be made to secure the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the secretary of the navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battleships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed, would be a waste of money and a disgrace. Every promotion and every detail of the war department must be made solely with regard to the good of the service and to the capacity and merit of the man himself. No pressure, political, social or personal, of any kind will be permitted to exercise the least effect in any question of promotion or detail. It is my reason to believe that such pressure is exercised at the instigation of the officer concerned it will be held to militate against him. In our army we cannot afford to have rewards or duties distributed save on the simple ground that those who by their own merit are entitled to the reward get them and that those who are particularly fit to do the duties are chosen to perform them.

More Men Required. To send any warship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and a thousand additional marines should be provided, and an increase of crew and personnel should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis. There is one small matter which should be mentioned in connection with Annapolis. The pretentious and unmeaning title of "midshipman," full of historic associations, should be abolished.

Even in time of peace a warship should be used until it wears out, for only so can it be kept fit to respond to any emergency. The officers and men alike should be kept as much as possible on blue water, for it is there only they can learn their duties as sailors and as leaders of crews. The ships should be maneuvered in squadrons containing not merely battleships, but the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts. The torpedo boats should be handled by the younger officers in such manner as will best fit the latter to take responsibility and meet the emergencies of actual war.

Every detail ashore which can be performed by a civilian should be so performed, the officer being kept for his special duty in the sea service. Above all, gunnery practice should be unceasing. It is important to have our navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that the ship for ship, it should equal in efficiency any navy in the world. This is possible only with highly drilled crews and officers, and this in turn imperatively demands continuous and progressive instruction in target practice, ship handling, squadron tactics and general discipline. Our ships must be kept in squadrons actively cruising away from harbors and never long at anchor. The resulting wear upon engines and hulls must be endured. A battleship worn out in long training of officers and men is well paid for by the results, while, on the other hand, no matter in how good condition it is useless if the crew be not expert.

The Necessity of Drill. We now have seventeen battleships appropriated for, of which nine are completed and have been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to recruit and train the crews. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned. Good ships and good guns are useless save in the hands of men who know how to fight with them. The men must be trained and drilled under thorough and well planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruiting must be carried on with still greater vigor. Every effort must be made to exalt the main function of the officer—the command of men. The leading graduates of the Naval academy should be assigned to combatant branches, the line and mines.

Many of the essentials of success are already recognized by the general board, which, as the central office of a growing staff, is moving steadily toward proper war efficiency and a proper efficiency of the whole navy under the secretary. This general board, by fostering the creation of a general staff, is providing for the officer and then the general recognition of our altered conditions as a nation and of the true meaning of a great war fleet, which means, first, the best men, and second, the best ships. The naval militia forces are state or

organizations and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the general government. But in addition, we should at once provide for a national naval reserve organized and trained under the direction of the navy department and subject to the call of the chief executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment, and it should be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the Naval academy, graduates of the naval militia, officers and crews of coast line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vessels and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life saving stations and lighthouses.

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be "opulent, aggressive and unarmed."

The Army. It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time, but it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this army are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that they are kept in condition to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

The conditions of modern war are such as to make an infinitely heavier demand than ever before upon the individual character and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man and to make it far more difficult for men to act together with effect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and at the same time act in combination with others with whom he is in contact in the old fashioned elbow to elbow touch. Under such conditions a few men of the highest excellence are worth more than many men without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and morale, but nowadays the most valuable fighting men are those who are trained to fight as the rifleman who is also a skillful and daring rider.

The proportion of our cavalry regiments has wisely been increased. The American cavalryman, trained to maneuver and fight with equal facility on foot and on horseback, the best type of soldier for general purposes now in the world. The ideal cavalryman of the present day is a man who can fight on foot as effectively as the best infantryman and who is in addition unsurpassed in the care and management of his horse and in his ability to fight on horseback.

Would Create a General Staff. A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning to their regular duties. Under such conditions it is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the army and to the civil war who are still in the army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by law the same privileges accorded to their comrades in the navy.

The process of elimination of the least efficient should be conducted in a manner that would render no social or political pressure of any candidate, so that each man may be judged purely on his own merits. Pressure for the promotion of civil officials for political reasons is bad enough, but it is tenfold worse when applied on behalf of the army or navy. Every promotion and every detail of the war department must be made solely with regard to the good of the service and to the capacity and merit of the man himself. No pressure, political, social or personal, of any kind will be permitted to exercise the least effect in any question of promotion or detail. It is my reason to believe that such pressure is exercised at the instigation of the officer concerned it will be held to militate against him. In our army we cannot afford to have rewards or duties distributed save on the simple ground that those who by their own merit are entitled to the reward get them and that those who are particularly fit to do the duties are chosen to perform them.

Every effort should be made to bring the army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service, no work save that directed in the line of such service should be required of the men working in the army, as in the navy should be greatly reduced. What is needed is proved power of command and capacity to work well in the field. Constant care is necessary to prevent dry rot in the transportation and commissary departments.

Field Exercises Advocated. Our army is so small and so much scattered that it is very difficult to give the higher officers (and the lower officers and the enlisted men) the same practice maneuvers in mass and on a comparatively large scale. In time of need no amount of individual excellence would avail against the paralysis which would follow inability to work as a coherent whole under skillful and daring leadership. The congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars and, if possible, also a division of national guardsmen once a year. These exercises might take the form of field maneuvers, or if on the Gulf coast or the Pacific or Atlantic seaboard or in the region of the great lakes the army corps when assembled could be taken from some inland point to some point on the water, there embarked, disembarked after a couple of days' journey at some other point and again marched inland. Only by actual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, camping, embarking and disembarking will it be possible to train the higher officers to perform their duties well and smoothly.

A great debt is owing from the public to the men of the army and navy. They should be so treated as to enable them to reach the highest point of efficiency so that they may be able to respond instantly to any demand made upon them to sustain the interests of the nation and the honor of the flag. The individual American enlisted man is probably on the whole a more formidable fighting man than the regular of any other army. Every consideration should be shown him, and in return the highest standard of usefulness should be exacted from him. It is well worth while for the congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and to their enlistment should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier.

Army Reorganization. Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the army passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally incalculable value, are, first, the substitution of four year details for the present one year appointments in the so called staff divisions; second, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and minimum limit for the army. It would be difficult to overestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our army which these reforms will bring about.

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Fifth Street, Two Doors South of Stratton House.

The Big Store.

To Keep the Boys Warm.

BIG line of of Boy's Winter Suits, Overcoats, Reefer, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, Tam O'shanter's, Hose, Leggins, Shoes, Rubbers and Overshoes. Our line must be seen to be fully appreciated; too much cannot be said of it.

Does your boys need any of the above mentioned Articles? Buy what the boy wants in the line of winter apparel, and let him make his selections here. It will cost you but little and he will have so much solid comfort.

Boy's Winter Caps 15c, 25c, 45c and 50c.
Boy's Winter Mittens and Gloves, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Boy's Fine Warm Reefers \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50.

We Have the Best in the City,

and all at prices that are sure to please the most economical buyers.

MRS. B. KAATZ & SON,

203-205 Kindred Street,

East Brainerd.

BRAINERD LUMBER COMPANY,

BRAINERD, MINN.

Mills and Yards at Rice Lake, East Brainerd.

We have constantly on hand a complete stock of Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Building Material. Short Lumber of all grades, and Low Grade of Dimension and boards at very low prices for Cash.



A. P. REYMOND
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AMERICAN
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WATCHES.
708 FRONT ST.,
Brainerd, Minn.

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BUCK'S JUNIOR RANGE
full nickel plated, now on exhibition in our window, to any little girl under fourteen years who cuts out the greatest number of our advertisements containing "Buck's Trade Mark, appearing in this item and present them at our store, neatly done up in packages, with the correct number contained written plainly upon each package, together with the name and address. Any little girl can get all the help she wishes. All packages will be placed in a box, and will be fairly counted by a committee of disinterested persons. Commence now to save your coupons. Don't miss one.
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Pioneers in the..

Fire Insurance and Real Estate

Business, Representing

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American Sailors Desert.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 2.—The United States training ship Buffalo left here during the morning on a new cruise for Fort de France, Martinique. She is due at Hampton Roads April 4. When the Buffalo sailed she left 14 deserters behind on shore. Eleven of these men have already been arrested by the police.

Gould-Kelly Nuptials.

New York, Dec. 2.—Frank Jay Gould youngest son of the late Jay Gould, and Miss Helen Kelly, daughter of the late Edward Kelly, were married at the Kelly residence, this city. Owing to the death recently of Commodore Kelly the wedding was without display. Only members of the families were present.

Grimes to Act as Governor.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has telegraphed William Grimes, secretary of Oklahoma, to act as governor until the newly appointed governor, Mr. Ferguson, takes charge.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In a railroad collision near Kharbin 18 Chinese and 7 Russians were killed. Two of the latter were frozen to death. Secretary Gage has asked an appropriation of \$610,217,688 for the expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Former President Cleveland is still gaining strength and it is but a question of a few days before he will be able to take his daily drive.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 25 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Le Mars National bank of Le Mars, Ia.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, Dec. 2.—Wheat—Cash 73½¢; Dec., 72½¢; May, 74½¢. On Track—No. 1 hard, 74½¢; No. 1 Northern, 73½¢; No. 2 Northern, 71½¢.

Duluth Wheat.

Duluth, Dec. 2.—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 76½¢; No. 1 Northern, 73½¢; No. 2 Northern, 70½¢; No. 3 spring, 68½¢. To Arrive—No. 1 hard, 75½¢; No. 1 Northern, 72½¢; Dec., 72½¢; May, 76¢. Flax—Cash, \$1.35.

Sioux City Live Stock.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 2.—Cattle—Beef, \$4.00@5.75; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1.50@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.50; yearlings and calves, \$2.50@3.60. Hogs—\$5.70@5.90.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

St. Paul, Dec. 2.—Cattle—Fancy butcher steers, \$5.60@6.00; fancy butcher cows and heifers, \$4.25@4.75; good to choice veals, \$4.25@4.50; good to choice feeders, \$3.25@4.00. Hogs—\$5.50@5.75. Sheep—Good to choice, \$3.25@3.50; lambs, \$3.75@4.10.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Cattle—Good to prime, \$6.40@7.25; poor to medium, \$3.60@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@4.35; cows and heifers, \$1.25@5.50; Texas steers, \$4.75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5.70@6.10; good to choice heavy, \$5.75@6.15; rough heavy, \$5.50@5.70; light, \$5.20@5.70; bulk of sales, \$5.65@5.90. Sheep—Good to choice, \$3.50@4.10; lambs, \$2.50@4.80.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Wheat—Dec., 74½¢; Jan., 74½¢; May, 74½¢; 74½¢. Corn—Dec., 62½¢; Jan., 62½¢; May, 64½¢. Oats—Dec., 42½¢; May, 43½¢. Pork—Dec., \$15.30; Jan., \$16.25; May, \$16.50. Lard—Cash Northwestern and No. 1, \$14.8¢; Dec., \$15.2¢; May, \$14.4¢. Butter—Creameries, 14¢@24¢; dairies, 13¢@20¢. Eggs—24¢. Poultry—Turkeys, 60¢; chickens, 6½¢@8¢.

Fleeing De Maupassant.

It is said that the Norman peasants hit upon a happy scheme of fleeing Guy de Maupassant, who once maintained near his home at Etretat a rabbit warren of a few acres. They used to plant choice vegetables and rare shrubs in the adjoining fields, and every year De Maupassant had to pay for the damage done by his rabbits. After a few years he got tired of this sort of thing. He computed that the few rabbits he shot cost him about \$20 apiece, which was rather too much even for an enthusiastic sportsman to pay; so he determined to destroy his game preserve. There were only four or five burrows in the inclosure, and a few ferrets soon dislodged all the inhabitants.

One night after the rabbits had been destroyed the writer happened to visit his former preserve and detected a man skulking along under the trees, with a large bag slung over his shoulder. De Maupassant supposed that the man had come to steal wood and challenged him. The supposed thief took to his heels, leaving behind him his bag, which was found to be filled with rabbits of both sexes. The man was an honest neighbor, who, shrewdly reasoning that there could be no damages if there were no rabbits, had thought it advisable to restock the warren himself.

Bees of Fine Discrimination.

Morella has some other odd things—for example, the sweetmeat stands under the portales or arcades, where friendly bees and wasps devoured the candies and were not scared off. I asked an old woman sitting behind a large stand loaded with candied fruit, dulces of all sorts, sugar plums and molasses candy:

"Won't these bees sting a fellow?"
"Oh, no, senor; don't be afraid. They are very intelligent and can tell a customer right off."
"But would they sting a thief, for instance?"

"Certainly, senor. They are very intelligent. Poor things! They do no harm and are much company. They must live!"
I watched these winged insects, with all their panoply of war ready, and was fascinated. Then I asked another question:

"But would not a Morellian bee sting a Yankee?"
"Not if he were a customer, caballero!"—Mexican Cor. Boston Herald.

Safe Occupation.

Bridget, the pretty young maid of all work employed in a Boston family, confided to her mistress when taking service that she had lately become engaged to be married. She stated, however, that she and Tim would have to wait two years, and in the meantime she wished to be earning money.

When Tim made his first call one evening, the family remarked that they had never known so quiet a man. The sound of Bridget's voice rose now and then from the kitchen, but Tim's words were apparently few and far between.

"Tim is not much of a talker, is he Bridget?" said the mistress of the house the next morning. "I should scarcely have known there was any one with you last evening."

"He'll talk more when we've been engaged a while longer, I'm thinking, ma'am," said little Bridget. "He's too bashful yet to do anything but eat, ma'am, when he's wid me!"—Youth's Companion.

Saw the Joke.

A prominent Bostonian inquired of a London shopkeeper for Hare's "Walks in London." The shopkeeper, after much search, found it on his shelves, but in two volumes.

"Ah," said the Bostonian, "you have your Hare parted in the middle over here."

"What?" queried the Englishman blankly, passing his hands over his hair.

The next day the Bostonian called for another book.

"I'm so glad you returned," said the Englishman. "I want to tell you I see that joke."

Cured.

The following is a Chinese joke: In a certain house there was a baby that annoyed every one by its continual squalling. At last a physician was called in. He administered a bolus of the soothing virtues of which he had a high opinion and offered to pass the night in the house to observe the effects of his remedy. After a few hours, hearing no noise, he exclaimed: "Good! The child is cured!" "Yes," replied the attendant, "the child has indeed stopped crying, but the mother has begun to mourn."

Relieved.

"That must be a pretty bad toothache to swell your face like that. Why don't you see a dentist?"

"I did call on your friend, Dr. Fullem, yesterday and experienced great relief."

"You must be mistaken. Fullem has been out of town for a week."

"I know. I felt relieved when I found that out."—Exchange.

A Christmas Pie.

A customary feature of a Christmas dinner in old England was an immense pie of some kind. It was usually composed of fish and flesh and fowl. We are told that in the reign of Henry III, the sheriff of Gloucester was once ordered by that monarch to procure twenty salmon, ten peacocks and ten prawns for Christmas pies.

A Guide.

Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patient's eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis?

Dr. B.—Not much, but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly.—Tit-Bits.

WANTS.

FOR SALE—A good substantial cutter. Also phaeton and harness. Enquire at this office.

ROOM TO RENT—Inquire at 407 4th street north.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Enquire 223, North 7th St.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade, short time required, steady practice, expert instructions, etc., good demand for barbers, tools presented. Can earn scholarship and board. Write for free catalogue. Moler Barber college, 250 2nd Ave., So., Minneapolis.

WANTED TO RENT—Small cottage centrally located, with rent about \$9. Inquire at this office.

GIRL WANTED—Wanted girl for general housework. Mrs. Werner Hemstead.

FOR SALE—Household furnishings of every description, just as good as new and will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at 701, 6th street south. 148-1w

FOR SALE—New milch cow. Apply, 411, 13 street, Southeast Brainerd.

WANTED TO TRADE—Ninety dollar order on piano house in this city. Will trade for horse or something of this nature, or discount for cash. Address Box 917, Brainerd.

For Sale.

Heavy team of draft horses, weight 1600 lbs each. Cheap for cash. Inquire of E. C. Bane.

We carry a line of good, warm felt shoes for men, women and children. Prices are right.

LINNEMAN & CARLSON.

Store your household goods with D. M. Clark & Co.

MINNESOTA & INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CO.

TIME CARD.

Trains arrive at and depart from the Northern Pacific Depot.

GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.
7:30.....lv-Bemidji.....	8:00.....
8:05.....lv-Walker.....	8:45.....
8:36.....lv-Hackensack.....	9:06.....
9:18.....lv-Fine River.....	9:25.....
10:28.....lv-Pegot.....	10:32.....
11:30.....ar-Brainerd.....	12:00.....

Trains between Bemidji and Turtle, daily except Sunday, will leave Bemidji at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Turtle at 7:20 a. m. Returning will leave Turtle at 8:20 a. m., arriving at Bemidji at 9:10 a. m.

W. H. GEMMELL, Gen. Manager.

MINNESOTA FUR MANUFACTURING CO.

504 Laurel Street, Gardner Block, Brainerd, Minn.

Maker of Fur Coats, Capes, Collarettes and Muffs made from the Skins. A fine line of skins to select from. Fit Guaranteed. All kinds of skins bought. Highest Market Price Paid. Repairing a Specialty.

We line gentlemen's coats with good quilted lining, including pockets and buttons for \$5.00.

Skins bought from Oct. 15th, until Spring.

Minn. Fur Mfg. Co.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail \$2.50 per box, 6 boxes for \$25.00, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

Nervita Tablets

EXTRA STRENGTH

(YELLOW LABEL) Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, \$1.00 a box, 6 for \$6.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address:

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Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Johnson's Pharmacy, Cale Block, Brainerd

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Winona, Minn., Dec. 3.—Stella Kohner, the 9-year-old daughter of Nicholas Kohner, residing near Rollingstone, was struck by a falling hayfork while playing in her father's barn. The sharp point of the instrument pierced her skull, entering the brain an inch. After walking to the house she became unconscious and died 12 hours later.

American Sailors Desert.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 3.—The United States training ship Buffalo left here during the morning on a new cruise for Fort de France, Martinique. She is due at Hampton Roads April 4. When the Buffalo sailed she left 14 deserters behind on shore. Eleven of these men have already been arrested by the police.

Gould-Kelly Nuptials.

New York, Dec. 3.—Frank Jay Gould youngest son of the late Jay Gould and Miss Helen Kelly, daughter of the late Edward Kelly, were married at the Kelly residence, this city. Owing to the death recently of Commodore Kelly the wedding was without display. Only members of the families were present.

Grimes to Act as Governor.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has telegraphed William Grimes, secretary of Oklahoma, to act as governor until the newly appointed governor, Mr. Ferguson, takes charge.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In a railroad collision near Kharbin 18 Chinese and 7 Russians were killed. Two of the latter were frozen to death. Secretary Gage has asked an appropriation of \$610,217,688 for the expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1902.

Former President Cleveland is still gaining strength and it is but a question of a few days before he will be able to take his daily drive.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 25 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Le Mars National bank of Le Mars, Ia.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, Dec. 2.—Wheat—Cash 73½c; Dec., 72½c; May, 74½c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71½c.

Duluth Grain.

Duluth, Dec. 2.—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c; No. 3 spring, 68½c. To Arrive—No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; Dec., 73½c; May, 76c. Flax—Cash, \$1.35.

Sioux City Live Stock.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 2.—Cattle—Beef, \$4.00@5.75; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1.50@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.50; yearlings and calves, \$2.50@3.60. Hogs—\$5.70@5.90.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

St. Paul, Dec. 2.—Cattle—Fancy butcher steers, \$5.60@6.00; fancy butcher cows and heifers, \$4.25@4.75; good to choice veals, \$4.25@4.50; good to choice feeders, \$3.25@4.00. Hogs—\$5.50@5.75. Sheep—Good to choice, \$3.25@3.50; lambs, \$3.75@4.10.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Cattle—Good to prime, \$6.40@7.25; poor to medium, \$3.60@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@4.35; cows and heifers, \$1.25@3.50; Texas steers, \$4.75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5.70@6.10; good to choice heavy, \$5.75@6.15; rough heavy, \$5.50@5.70; light, \$5.20@5.70; bulk of sales, \$5.65@5.90. Sheep—Good to choice, \$3.25@4.10; lambs, \$3.50@4.80.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Wheat—Dec., 74½c; Jan., 74½c; May, 74½c; 74½c. Corn—Dec., 62½c; Jan., 62½c; May, 64½c. Oats—Dec., 42½c; Jan., 43½c; May, 45½c. Flax—Cash Northwestern and No. 1, \$1.48; Dec., \$1.39; May, \$1.44. Butter—Creameries, 14@24c; dairies, 13@20c. Eggs—24c. Poultry—Turkeys, 6@9c; chickens, 6½@8c.

Fleeing De Maupassant.

It is said that the Norman peasants hit upon a happy scheme of fleeing Guy de Maupassant, who once maintained near his home at Etretat a rabbit warren of a few acres. They used to plant choice vegetables and rare shrubs in the adjoining fields, and every year De Maupassant had to pay for the damage done by his rabbits. After a few years he got tired of this sort of thing. He computed that the few rabbits he shot cost him about \$20 apiece, which was rather too much even for an enthusiastic sportsman to pay; so he determined to destroy his game preserve. There were only four or five burrows in the inclosure, and a few ferrets soon dislodged all the inhabitants.

One night after the rabbits had been destroyed the writer happened to visit his former preserve and detected a man skulking along under the trees, with a large bag slung over his shoulder. De Maupassant supposed that the man had come to steal wood and challenged him. The supposed thief took to his heels, leaving behind him his bag, which was found to be filled with rabbits of both sexes. The man was an honest neighbor, who, shrewdly reasoning that there could be no damages if there were no rabbits, had thought it advisable to restock the warren himself.

Bees of Fine Discrimination.

Morella has some other odd things—for example, the sweetmeat stands under the portales or arcades, where friendly bees and wasps devoured the candies and were not scared off. I asked an old woman sitting behind a large stand loaded with candied fruit, dulces of all sorts, sugar plums and molasses candy:

"Won't these bees sting a fellow?" "Oh, no, senor; don't be afraid. They are muy inteligentes and can tell a customer right off."

"But would they sting a thief, for instance?" "Certainly, senor. They are very intelligent. Poor things! They do no harm and are much company. They must live!"

I watched these winged insects, with all their panoply of war ready, and was fascinated. Then I asked another question:

"But would not a Morellian bee sting a Yankee?"

"Not if he were a customer, caballero!"—Mexican Cor. Boston Herald.

Safe Occupation.

Bridget, the pretty young maid of all work employed in a Boston family, confided to her mistress when taking service that she had lately become engaged to be married. She stated, however, that she and Tim would have to wait two years, and in the meantime she wished to be earning money.

When Tim made his first call one evening, the family remarked that they had never known so quiet a man. The sound of Bridget's voice rose now and then from the kitchen, but Tim's words were apparently few and far between. "Tim is not much of a talker, is he Bridget?" said the mistress of the house the next morning. "I should scarcely have known there was any one with you last evening."

"He'll talk more when we've been engaged a while longer, I'm thinking, ma'am," said little Bridget. "He's too bashful yet to do anything but eat, ma'am, when he's wild me!"—Youth's Companion.

Saw the Joke.

A prominent Bostonian inquired of a London shopkeeper for Hare's "Walks in London." The shopkeeper, after much search, found it on his shelves, but in two volumes.

"Ah," said the Bostonian, "you have your Hare parted in the middle over here."

"What?" queried the Englishman blankly, passing his hands over his hair.

The next day the Bostonian called for another book.

"I'm so glad you returned," said the Englishman. "I want to tell you I see that joke."

Cured.

The following is a Chinese joke: In a certain house there was a baby that annoyed every one by its continual squalling. At last a physician was called in. He administered a bolus of the soothing virtues of which he had a high opinion and offered to pass the night in the house to observe the effects of his remedy. After a few hours, hearing no noise, he exclaimed: "Good! The child is cured!" "Yes," replied the attendant, "the child has indeed stopped crying, but the mother has begun to mourn."

Relieved.

"That must be a pretty bad toothache to swell your face like that. Why don't you see a dentist?" "I did call on your friend, Dr. Pullen, yesterday and experienced great relief."

"You must be mistaken. Pullen has been out of town for a week."

"I know. I felt relieved when I found that out."—Exchange.

A Christmas Pie.

A customary feature of a Christmas dinner in old England was an immense pie of some kind. It was usually composed of fish and flesh and fowl. We are told that in the reign of Henry III. the sheriff of Gloucester was once ordered by that monarch to procure twenty salmon, ten peacocks and ten prawns for Christmas pies.

A Guide.

Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis?

Dr. B.—Not much, but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly.—Tit-Bits.

WANTS.

FOR SALE—A good substantial cutter. Also phaeton and harness. Enquire at this office.

ROOM TO RENT—Inquire at 407 4th street north.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Enquire 223, North 7th St.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade, short time required, steady practice, expert instructions, etc., good demand for barbers, tools presented. Can earn scholarship and board. Write for free catalogue. Moler Barber college, 250 2nd Ave., So., Minneapolis.

WANTED TO RENT—Small cottage centrally located, with rent about \$9. Inquire at this office.

GIRL WANTED—Wanted girl for general housework. Mrs. Werner Hemstead.

FOR SALE—Household furnishings of every description, just as good as new and will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at 701, 6th street south.

148-1w

FOR SALE—New milch cow. Apply, 411, 13 street, Southeast Brainerd.

WANTED TO TRADE—Ninety dollar order on piano house in this city. Will trade for horse or something of this nature, or discount for cash. Address Box 917, Brainerd.

For Sale.

Heavy team of draft horses, weight 1600 lbs each. Cheap for cash. Inquire of E. C. Bane.

We carry a line of good, warm felt shoes for men, women and children. Prices are right.

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TIME CARD.

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GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.
A. M.	P. M.
7:30.....	iv-Bemidji-iv.....
8:30.....	iv-Walker-iv.....
9:30.....	iv-Hackensack-iv.....
10:18.....	iv-Pine River-iv.....
10:30.....	iv-Pequot-iv.....
11:30.....	iv-Brainerd-iv.....

Trains between Bemidji and Turtle, daily except Sunday, will leave Bemidji at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Turtle at 7:30 a. m. Returning will leave Turtle at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Bemidji at 9:10 a. m.

W. H. GEMMELL, Gen. Manager.

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Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Paralysis, Underdeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain wrapper, \$1.00 a box, 6 for \$5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

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